CONTENTS.

Horse Matters.--How John Splan Explained a Pacing Race-Human Prejudice.....

The Farm—Cattle Disease in New York—Storing Potatoes—The Iowa Agricultural College Farm—Teasels—The Price of Hops—Economy in Feeding Cattle—Agricultural Items

The past week we paid a long promised

stretch of country around the thriving

villages of Wixom, Northville, and Novi.

The weather was delightful, as the sun

was obscured by clouds, and we thorough-

in waiting, and started for his farm, some

four miles south. It is a nice country

through this part of Oakland County, and

the corn crop, which many had begun to

despair of, is looking very well indeed. It

is well eared, and will be out of danger in

a week or so. Here and there, where the

land laid low, the corn would be drowned

out, but the general appearance of the

fields was good. At Mr. Brooks' place we

In the afternoon we had a look over Mr.

Brooks' herd of Shorthorns, one of the old-

est in the State, but never, probably,

in better shape than it is to-day. The ani-

mals are all in a good, healthy condition,

not loaded with fat, and each one a breed-

er. Mr. Brooks has always made milking

qualities one of the principal points aimed

at in his breeding, and his herd to-day

At the head of his herd is the young bull

Oakland Rose of Sharon 44452, bred by

Barrington 2d 30115, out of Miss Sanga-

9694, and tracing back to Rose of Sharon

by Comet Halley (1855), imported Rose of

Duke of Airdrie 19393, out of Duchess of

January 1, 1881, is a red in color, with a

the last State Fair, and gave promise then

that he would develop into a fine animal.

Heis better in every respect than we ex-

pected to see him before he reached ma-

turity. He is straight top and bottom

has a fine, well shaped head. He is as

good as his breeding, and it will be seen

that that is high up in the very best blood

Mr. Brooks has two or three families

which he has held on to ever since he com-

Bonnie Lass, represented by Bonnie Lass

5th, a red roan cow by Red Prince 24568,

out of Bonnie Lass 3d by 11th Duke of

Hillsdale 13987, and her young heifer, also

by Red Prince. The in-breeding in this

case did not seem to affect either the ap-

pearance or the vigor of the animal. Bon-

nie Lass 5th was calved August 9, 1877,

and is a fine specimen of a good use-

ful animal, both as a breeder and milker.

Medusa 3d and her three daughters rep-

resent the Gwynnes. She was calved

May 1, 1877, bred by Avery & Mur-

phy, of Port Huron, and was by

23d Duke of Airdrie out of Me-

dusa by Duke of Houston 9870,

same color, although sired by strong-bred

of the breed.

shows how well he has succeeded.

noted.

VOLUME XIII.

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

NUMBER 36.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NOTES FROM CASS COUNTY.

In this correspondence of last week, it was intimated that some notes of interest were awaiting another issue, from the farm of B. G. Buell, of Little Prairie Ronde, in Cass Co. This farm of 395 acres lies on the southern border of the prairie, and includes nearly 100 acres of heavy oak timber. The 300 acres of improved land is mostly prairie, very nearly level, and fenced into fields of about 40 acres each. This land has been under cul-

who had no prejudices as to any particu- pulverizer was tried as promising to meet extracts from the book respecting the hislar breed, but wanted the one that would the requirements. He is pleased with it, pay him best. Every one of the cows It is used with four or six horses, according as the soil is yielding or otherwise. The horses are driven abreast, so that one man handles the implement and team. The trial of the machine last fall in preparing the ground for wheat as related by Mr. Buell at the wheat meeting reported last week, was satisfactory, but to test its | Wm. Forbes, Newark Brick-Work, Ellon, capacity further he tried it last spring on 40 acres of heavy clover sod intended for and bred polled cattle, says: 'The cattle in

> very nearly barren of fruit. The stock on the farm is from the very best blood of its kind. He has several Duke of Perche colts and others of mixed Norman blood. His cattle have become judicious crossing with pure bred animals. His flock of Merino sheep will furnish crowning glory of Greenwood stock farm pigs. Mr. Buell has been fifteen years and stubble fields for the different families. show bill for a swine exhibition. The in the general type of the breed. No strictly "show" specimens are kept; all keep them growing. The animals that are not sold for breeding purposes and those not up to the standard, are fed for the block and sold; \$2,500 worth were turned off last year, making \$5,000 for hogs and apples alone, as a result of mixed farming.

farm. Mr. Buell has 35 acres in orchard.

mostly apple, from which he sold last

Mr. Buell usually raises 100 acres of wheat a year. He harvested 150 acres this year, which is much above the average. He has now on the ground 50 acres of corn, looking very fine. The grounds surrounding the house were originally laid out with much taste. On each side flanking the house stands the original oak forest. This opening cut out in the "long ago" was reset with specimens of rare deciduous and evergreen trees. Bordering the woods stands a row of Norway spruce, enclosing the grounds like a stockade. Some of these specimens are exceedingly fine, and the proprietor, with an appreciative eye, points to their peculiarities and quaint habits of growth, seeming to enjoy their familiar presence

g loads of hay and grain. There lity and health and home life e country only can furnish.

ABERDEEN OR ANGUS breed. CATTLE.

ve received from the authors, ames McDonald, editor of the ner's Gazette, and James Sinclair, te editor of the same journal, a the Polled Aberdeen or Angus th an account of the origin, charand improvements of the breed. makes a volume of 459 pages, is with numerous specimens of the will prove very entertaining to rested in cattle. We take some tory and characteristics of the breed, as they are being imported in large numbers into this country at present. Respecting their history, the following will be of interest: "It would seem that formerly there

were two types of polled cattle in Buchan.

In a communication addressed to us, Mr.

whose grandfather was a farmer in Buchan,

corn. He went over it three times in six Buchan about half a century ago and earlidays, the last time he hitched a marker be- er might be said to have consisted of hornhind the machine, and the next two days ed and polled black cattle in about equal he planted it with corn planter-com- proportions. The polled cattle were of bleting the work in eight days, with one two classes, one large and another small. man and six horses. The showing at thi I knew the small kind well. They were time is as fine for a big crop of corn as rather puny creatures, always thin in flesh, there is in western Michigan. This im- and very often badly used. They were barrel-like, and neatly joined to the crops plement does not completely invert the pre-eminently the crofter's cow, as they and loins; the back level and broad; the soil, but loosens and mellows it to a were able to live through the winter on the loins broad and strong; the hook-bones not corn or oat stubble. Mr. Buell thinks he the udder, which was usually white, and now has reached the culmination of his often the whole underline was white. desires to get along with a maximum | They could not stand starvation so well as amount of work, with a minimum force the small polls, but with better treatment Thos. Birkett, of Base Lake. When Mr. of men. His son, who is now working on they gave a heavier yield of milk. When Wixom bought him he did a good day's the farm, and himself can perform a large creamed, however, their milk was thinner part of the labor necessary to carry on the than that from the small cows. A considerable portion of the cattle were largesized, well-fleshed brindled polls; and these were the finest looking animals in Buchan. When well fed, they had a short, glossy coat of hair; some were not so high in favor as the brindled cattle. The polled cattle were the dairy stock. The butter they produced was very fine in summer and autumn, but hard and white in winter patterns of the Shorthorn mold, by a The establishing of a beef trade with Eagland, and the introduction of Shorthorn bulls and turnip husbandry, opened up a specimens eligible to registry, but the new era for Buchan. The native cattle fattened well, and money was made by is the 200, old and young, Poland-China doing so. Shorthorn bulls were introduced, and put to all kinds of cows. breeding swine, and has settled down upon Often when a Shorthorn bull was this breed as the most desirable, all things | mated with a small polled cow, the produce considered. They keep in good flesh on was a black poll of the finest characterpasture, fatten quickly, and at any age. immensely superior to either of the parents. The typical hog of the country is not | When a heifer of this stamp was again put usually a model of grace in outline, but a to a good Shorthorn bull, the result was search along the fence corners in the clover | quite as fine a black poll of still larger size. If the produce was also a revealed many specimens that would make heifer, and mated with a pure Shorthorn excellent models for a "header" on a bull, the produce was still a poll, yet larger in size, but blueish-gray in and even coating of flesh. Even the hockmales of different ages are kept in different color. If a heifer again, and put to a vards and fields from the general stock, Shorthorn bull, the produce was once be well covered; and above all, there should and are selected with an eye to perfection more a gray poll, probably lighter in color. When this form of crossing was continued further. Shorthorn colors appeared somehave a large range, and are fed to simply times with scurs, but oftener with the regular Shorthorns of the male parent. I observed this experiment tried in several cases, with exactly the same result. With the larger polls with white underlines, the horns and color of the Shorthorn bull were earlier transmitted to the produce, generally at the second or third crosses. I there fore look upon the small polls without white spots as the pure original Buchan humlie."

The following is a description of the points that should be possessed by an anımal of the breed:

"In general form a model polled anima differs considerably from a model Shorthorn. Both should be lengthy, deep, wide, even, proportionate, and cylindrical. The polled animal, however, should be more truly cylindrical in the body than the Shorthorn. Its points should be more quickly rounded off; or, in other words, the frame of the polled animal is not so fully drawn out to the square as that of the Shorthorn. Critics have pointed out in some of the best polled animals now or even better than his guests, who have not recently living, a tendency to at proach too ling footing up 2,450,000, against 3,280,000 studied their attitudes so well. There are nearly to the square type of the Shorthorn.

clumps of trees, with ample shade in which In a beef producing animal, a broad, square to swing a hammock, or to stretch for a frame can hardly be said to be a blemish noontime nap. There are rare varieties of for if it is thoroughly well covered all fruits and a splendid flower garden. over, it will carry more beef than a rounder There are rock specimens, with curious frame. A compact, well-rounded frame, veins and streakings and tints. The house however, has always been a leading charis after the old style of architecture, too acteristic of the polled breed, and the main cumbersome to remodel, and too good to reason why a square Shorthorn looking remove. It is ample and roomy, and as frame is objected to in a polled animal is, at our visit, often filled with guests- that such a form is foreign to the breed, school chums of the young people, or and therefore apt to arouse suspicions of friends of the elder ones. This is the impurity. The admirers of the breed typical farm house toward which city claim for it valuable natural properties not people yearn. It has fruits and vegetables found to an equal extent in any other in their season. It has plenty of sweet breed; and they fear that should the breed arms are visible. There can be particular as to the hind quarters. While they aim at developing long, level, thick, deep quarters, they also strive to retain the rounded appearance which was originally one of the dominant characteristics of the

"The head of the polled male should

not be large, but should be handsome and

neatly set on. The muzzle should be fine: the nostrils wide; the distance from the nostrils to the eyes of only moderate length; the eyes mild, large, and expressive; the well covered with hair; the throat clean, with no development of skin and flesh beneath the jaws, which should be heavy; the neck pretty long, clean, and rising Club. from the head to the shoulder top, and surmounted with a moderate 'crest,' which contributes to masculine appearance-a point in a bull. The neck should pass neatly and evenly into the body, with full neck-vein. The shoulder-blades should lie well backwards, fitting neatly into the body, and not lying awkwardly outside it: they should show no undue prominence on the shoulder-top, on the points, or at the elbow. An upright shoulder in cattle is generally accompanied by a light waist-an important, and in all breeds a much too common defect. The chest should be wide and deep, so as to give plenty of room for lung-development, The bosom should stand well forward between the fore-legs. and underneath should be well covered with flesh and fat. The crops should be full and level, with no falling off behind them; the ribs well sprung, springing out high tail-head was to some extent characteristic of the ancient polled breed, but it is one of the defects that are being gradu-

ally removed by the more scientific systems of breeding now pursued. "Some good polled cattle, too, have been found to show a development of soft, worthless flesh and fat on the rounds behind, but that defect, which is disliked very much, is also obliterated. The tail should hang straight down, close to the body all the way till it comes near to the tail the quarters should turn away in a rounded manner, swelling out downwards, and ultimately passing into thick, deep thighs. The twist should be full, and the hind legs set well apart, and not detached from the body until the level of the flank is reached. The flank should be full and soft, so that a good handful may got out of the lcgs fine, and clean, with plenty of muscle and flesh above the knees on the fore-legs. The body should stand neatly and gracefully on the legs; and when the animal is stationary the fore-legs should be perfectly straight, and the hind-legs very slightly bent forwards below the hock. All over the frame there should be a rich bones, and other prominent parts should be no patchiness-no hollows, and no rolls of hard flesh, with spacks of soft useless fat between them, such as are always found in a patchy animal. Except in rare cases. the skin is fairly thick, but soft and pliable it ought to be free over the ribs, so that one could fill one's hand of it. The hair is, as a rule, not long, but thick and soft; and in the best animals shows two growths, or rather two lengths-one short and thick, and the other longer and thioner. When walking, a good animal of the breed presents a very compact, graceful and symmettrical appearance. Inded it is fairly enough claimed for the breed that in these and in some other respects it has hardly any equals, and no superiors. The above than to cows. The latter, of course differ much finer, the neck thinner and cleaner, bone altogether finer; the skin not quite so thick; the udder large, and milk vessels large and well defined."

THE scarcity of hogs fit for packing is getting more pronounced every day. The aggregate shortage of the crop in the west since March 1st now reaches 830,000 hogs compared with a year ago, the total pack-

ANNUAL FARMERS' PICNIC.

For some time there has been a feeling on the part of the yeeman ry living in the towns in the south eastern corner of Hillsdale and southwestern corner of Lenawee counties that the meetings of the Hillsdale and Lenawee Counties Farmers' Picnic Association that held its annual picnic at Devil's Lake last week, are held at too distant points for them to attend with much comfort and pleasure. In fact, not very many of them have attended for the past two or three years on this account. The society has milk and cream. It has pigs and lambs, lose its characteristically natural appear- prospered just as finely, however, there and cows, the best of their ance, it may also lose its superiority in really being too many in attendance each here are pleasant drives. It those valuable properties—the genuine year, now, for comfort. Some weeks ago lake; there are grand old woods should always bear its trade mark.' Care- a few of the foremost rural gentlemen in mits where wide stretches of ful improvers of the breed are specially the section we spoke of set a movement on foot to establish an annual Farmers Picnic in their own section and fixed the day and place for their inaugural fete, Thursday, August 31st, 1882, at Mallory Lake. This beautiful sheet of water is located just two miles west and two miles south of Hudson, in the center of a prosperous agricultural region. and surrounded by the most beautiful groves. There was an immense throng in attendance and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves nicely. After the festivous poll high; the ears of fair size, lively, and part of the day's programme was done justice to, the exercises were carried out as follows:

1. Music by the Pittsford band. 2. Music by the Locust Corners Glee

3. Prayer by Rev. F. L. Pimlott, of Lo-4. Music by the Glee Club

6. Music by the band. 7. Address by Rev. F. L. Pimlott. 8. Music by the band. 9. Oration by Frank Aldrich, of Pitts-

Carmichael.

10. Music by the Glee Club. 12. Declamation, "Devil's Louis Niblock, of Wheatland.

13. Address by Geo. Wilson, of Pitts-14. Oration by Grant Fellows, of Hud 15. Music by the Glee Club.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President-H. Carmichael, Pittsford,

Vice President—H. Carmichael, Pittsford.
Vice President. Hubbard, Wright.
Secretary—Jas. O'Mealey, Pittsford.
Treasurer—V. Wenzel, Hudson.
Directors—Solomon Yeagley, Wright;
Joseph Patterson, Pittsford; Jas. Dillon.
Wheatland; David Craumer, Ransom; A. W. Childs, Hudson; Fenner Bush, Medina;

Chas. Clinkingsmith, Jefferson, to the tail; the tail should come neatly out held on the same spot next year, and will of the body, not too far up the back. A probably be much more largely attended

DRYING HAY BY MACHINERY.

The difficulties experienced by British

farmers in curing their hay, owing to the frequent rains and moist condition of the atmosphere during the hav-making season. have compelled them to turn their attention to some system or machine that will enable them to obviate the serious obstacles that surround them. We recently gave a level of the flank. On both sides of the short description of one of these inventions, brought out by a Mr. Neilson, and as it seems to be favorably regarded by those who have had the opportunity of seeing it at work, we append a fuller report taken from one of the British agricultural journals. A correspondent of the Irish Farmers' Gazette says the object of the invention is to enable hay to be ricked in a damp state it. The bottom line should be as even as or in any kind of weather, and then perthe top and side lines; and the bones of feetly cured by its agency. "I myself," says the correspondent, "saw a rick that I was informed was put up damp, but which was, when I saw it, almost the sweetest hay I ever smelt. In the same field there were other ricks in different stages, one being about half made of the most sodden grass (I cannot call it hay) I ever saw. Another, close by, and which appeared to be made of just as wretched stuff, was in a fit state for being operated on. I examined the thermometer (which is inserted in the center of the stack through a pipe laid for that purpose) and found it to register 168. I watched the machine at work for half an hour, and then the thermometer stood 134-so that the machine lowered the temperature at rather more than a degree a minute. But it was not only heat that was extracted, for first a dense steam, and then water, came out of the mouth of the machine in a small rill. It is worked like a winnowing machine, which it somewhat resembles, and is connected to a chimney (built up the center of the stack with the help of a stuffed sack) by a nineinch drainage pipe let into the ground. The one I saw at work was capable of cooling and drying a rick of 25 tons; its cost was £12. I am informed that at the Reading show there were some as low as £5. suited to small farmers.' The inventor, in the course of his ex-

periments, is said to have purposely sacrificed a rick in order to ascertain what temperature it would reach before the hay took fire, and the thermometer registered very nearly 200.

Besides this invention of Mr. Neilson's. a Mr. Gibbs has brought out one which is described as a machine that turns grass in-

(Continued on eighth page.)

ing Cattle-Agricultural Items 2	Che le a laure severi built enimal mith	ativi a good diffici and a product visit	acres hes on the southern border of the	at our visi
The Poultry Yard 2	She is a large, square built animal, with	with Mr. Johnson and his family, we start-	prairie, and includes nearly 100 acres of	
Spare the Forests-Black Raspher-	every appearance of a sound constitution,	ed for the residence of Mr. L. L. Brooks,	heavy oak timber. The 300 acres of im-	school chur
ries and Blackberries—Rare Orchids—Old Strawberry Beds—Management of Grapevines—	and a regular breeder. Her bull calf, now	near Novi, driving across a beautiful	proved land is mostly prairie, very nearly	friends of
How Poppies Grow - an Experiment with the	old enough to be taken away, is the best	country covered with fine farms, handsome	level, and fenced into fields of about 40	typical farm
Pear Blight-Horticultural Notes	animal of its age we have seen in a long	farm-houses and substantial looking farm	acres each. This land has been under cul-	people years
Editorial Wheat Corn and Oats Hops and	time. He is a deep red, straight backed	buildings. The steam thresher was at	tivation for 40 years or more, and produces	in their seas
Barley-Dairy Products—Wool—A Reply to Mr. Merris—The British Grain Trade	and straight legged, with a beautiful head	work at various places, and the cornfields		milk and cre
News Summary-MichiganGeneral 4	tapering down to a small muzzle, and his		as fine crops of wheat, corn and clover as	and horses
Foreign 5 Postry - What My Lover Said - Life Hath Its Bar-	hair long, soft and mossy to the touch. He	showed a wonderful improvement from	ever, and with the mixed farming prac-	kind. The
ren Years 6	will be a hard one to beat.	what they were thirty days ago.	ticed by Mr. Buell, will doubtless continue	borders a lal
Mecellaneous-Artful Dodgers-A Northern Is-		Arrived at Mr. L. L. Brooks', we looked	to produce good crops, under his manage-	and summi
land—Through the Suez Canal—Progress in Telephony—How Chicago Gets Its Name—	The Bell Duchesses are represented by	over his Shorthorns, which he was just	ment.	field and far
Twenty-Five Years' Diet on Seals-Lace Made	Third Bell Duchess of Fairholme, a young	getting ready for the State Fair. He has	In cultivating a farm of the size of this,	rides on big
of Hair	cow with her first calf. She was bred by	he bull formerly owned by Mr. James	it is necessary to economize the time, in	is hospitalit
and Johnson-Remarkable Finds of Gold-	T. C. Jones & Son, Delaware, Ohio, and	Moore, of Milford, whose purchase we	order to complete the work in season,	such as the
Varieties—Chaff Ferschold—The Creamery System—A Defense of	was got by Duke Dunmore 33248, out of	noted a short time ago in the FARMER, and	This Mr. Buell has been able to do by the	
Fashionable Girls—Cousins Again—Useful Re-	Airdrie Bell Duchess by 20th Duke of	a few good cows. Mr. Brooks is a new	employment of the best implements and	POLLED
cipes 7	Airdrie 13872, and running back through	beginner, but he comes from a good stock	good teams. His hauling is all done on	LOLLED
Veterinary-Metastic Rhenmatism-Sumac 8	Rosa Clay by Fordham Duke of Oxford	to make a good breeder of Shorthorns, and	four inch tire wagons; he has three of	
City Items	(31118), and imp. Filbert 2d Cleveland Lad		them, and teams and force to man them,	We have
(Commercials	(3408), to Belvedere (1706). Both she and	we expect to see him yet in the front rank.		
	her calf are red in color. She will please	Returning from Mr. L. L. Brooks' in	so that 100 acres of wheat can be stacked	Messrs. Jam
W 14	any one who fancies a fine Shorthorn. Her	the evening, we made a short call upon	in a very short time. He of course cuts	Irish Farme
Agricultural.	calf is by Benedict by Mazurka Lad.	our old friend Mr. N. A. Clapp, the noted	his grain with a self-binder. He has	an associate
804		breeder of Berkshires. We found him in	had constructed for him broad harrows,	history of th
	Belle Mahone 5th, the first prize two year-	the midst of his dairy cows, and received	which, with three horses, would go over 20	cattle, with
NOTES BY THE WAY.	old heifer at the last State Fair, was next	a warm welcome from him and his father.	acres in a day, but plowing would not yield	acteristics an
	looked over. She had a nice heifer calf by	On this farm the dairy is one of the main	to this intensive system of farming. Two	The work m
Among the Farmers of Wayne and Oak-	Benedict at her side. Her sire was Red	reliances, and has been for some time.	acres a day with a man and team was too	illustrated w
land Counties -A Shorthorn Herd -Ap-	Prince 24568, and her dam Belle Mahone	Knowing this, we were a little curious to	slow as compared with the possibilities in	breed, and v
pearance of the Corn Crop.	3d by Plumwood Lad K 21322, running	see what breed had been selected by a man	other directions. The Chicago screw	those intere
	back through John O'Gaunt 1707, to Old	see what breed had been selected by a man		onose intere

Splendor 24164. This Old Splendor stock visit to Mr. A. S. Brooks, the well known has always been noted for milking quali-Shorthorn breeder at Wixom, Oakland ties, and wherever we have met his descend-Co., and with him had a look over quite a ants this is still a prominent characteristic. Of the Phyllis family Mr. Brooks has two, Red Bird and her heifer calf. She was calved in 1873, and bred by C. T. Redmond, Clark Co., Ky. Her sire was ly enjoyed the visit. Arriving at Wixom Duke of Greenwood 9855, and she was out on the morning train, we found Mr. Brooks of Jessie Duncan by El Hakim 5524, tracing back to imp. Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1023). She has been a regular breeder, and a very useful animal to her owner.

Her present calf is by Red Prince. Of the Pomona family there are four representatives in this herd, Rowena 11th and her three daughters. She was bred by Walter Handy, Jessamine Co., Ky., and calved February 19, 1873. Soon after Mr. Brooks got her she met with a severe acmet two of the pioneers of this section, cident that inflicted a permanent injury on Mr. Johns and Mr.B ackman. These men, one of her hips that detracts greatly from station at an early hour, intending to visit maximum depth of six inches. This straw of oats and bere, and water if ne- too wide—narrower than in an average with Mr. Brooks, are the only ones left her appearance; but she has proved a the farm and look over the herd of Short- depth cannot be reached at the first oper- cessary. Of the larger portion of the cat- Shorthorn; the quarters long, even, and of the speeches, but cannot this week for of the old settlers, and are known to every good breeder, and her calves are of the horas owned by Mr. Wixom. His partner, one for miles around. Their reminiscences right sort. She was got by Corporal 7760 out of Rowena 10th by Clark's Duke 6340. of early days in Michigan were very intertracing back to imp. Pomona by Bedford

Jessie of Oakland, a red cow bred by Mr. Brooks, now eleven years old, was by John Gloster 8424, out of Moss Rose by Starlight 6207, also traces back to Old Splendor. She has bred every year, is a large, deen bodied cow with plenty of sub stance, and looking remarkably well for her age. She is a deep milker, and a smooth, level cow. If fitted up for the ring she would be a hard one to beat. There are a number of other cows in

Wm. Ball of Hamburg, and sired by Lord this herd, but lack of space prevents our referring to them at present. The whole mon (vol. 18, p. 13822) by Count Tagenet herd is remarkable for its evenness, both in quality and color, nearly all being reds, with a few red roans. The stock was all Sharon by Belvedere (1706) and Red Rose running in the pasture, and although the 5th by Hubback Lord Barrington 2d was flies were just swarming around them, bred by Avery & Murphy, and was by 23d they looked smooth and in excellent condition. Mr. Brooks has made it a rule Bedford by Duke of Oxford and Gloster never to spoil his breeding animals by (28436), also tracing back to Belvedere over-feeding, and as a result he has not an (1706). Oakland Rose of Sharon was calved animal that is not a regular breeder. He has divided up his farm, locating one of star in forehead and a dash of white on his | his sons upon a part of it, and he propose eft flank. He was exhibited as a calf at to sell a portion of his herd, as it is larger than he can properly care for. He will not sell the whole of any of his families, as he does not propose to go out of the business, but he will sell a part of each. warranting every animal to be a regular well ribbed up, good in the quarters, and breeder. To any one who wishes to start or add to a herd of Shorthorns, this is an badly. It is a great wheat to stool out, opportunity to get the results of the experience of one of the oldest and most For reference as to the truth of my statesuccessful of our Michigan breeders. He ments I will name Messrs. A. N. Kımmis, has also a number of young buils, of ap proved breeding, which he would like to menced bre ding. One of these is the have those who need such animals look or C. V. Babcock, of Southfield. I have over. They are a fine lot, with good colors

and of excellent breeding. Mr. Brooks' crops were all good this season, and he was fortunate in getting his wheat secured in good condition with the exception of a few bushels. His Fultz returned about forty bushels per acre ma- East Hamburg orchard, has returned from chine measure, and his Clawson over

thirty. Next morning we drove over to see Mr. Wm. Johnson, near Northville, and had a look over his very fine farm. It is beautifully located, has two fine orchards, fine pastures and excellent water all over it from never failing springs. He is one of the few men who have a fair crop of apples tracing back through Dorotny Gwynne by this s ason, and he attrib tes it to the use Conservative (3472) to Nell Gwynne by of Paris green on his trees. His wheat Phenomenon (491), and thence to Bright crop was all in before the rain. He had Eyes by Favorite (252). She is a roan in over 100 acres, and it went over 24 bushels color, and her three daughters are of the to the acre.

Mr. Johnson was once in Shorthorns, but red bulls. This shows how strong the Gwynne blood is. These four animals are a very attractive lot, with the constitution of the distribution of t

and substance for which the family is He is by Gen. Custer, by 23d Duke of Airdrie, but we forget the breeding of his dam. We next had a look at Oxford's Rose 21, Here we saw the herd of Shorthorns Mr. cow also bred by Avery & Murphy, Mitchell of this city is getting together, and calved October 28, 1876, red in color with which are under Mr. Johnson's care. star in forehead. She is by 23d Duke of They are looking first-rate, and when added Airdrie out of Oxford Rose by King of the to those he has on his farm near Mt.

Roses (22043). She was in the stall with a Clemens, will make a fine herd. bull calf by her side sired by Red Prince. After a good dinner and a pleasant visit She is a large, square built animal, with with Mr. Johnson and his family, we startevery appearance of a sound constitution, ed for the residence of Mr. L. L. Brooks, and a regular breeder. Her bull calf, now near Novi, driving across a beautiful old enough to be taken away, is the best country covered with fine farms, handsome animal of its age we have seen in a long farm-houses and substantial looking farm time. He is a deep red, straight backed buildings. The steam thresher was at tivation for 40 years or more, and produces

> were high grade or full blood Shorthorns, largely bred from the old Brooks herd. We expressed a little surprise that some one of the dairy breeds had not been tried, but Mr. Clapp said he was satisfied with the Shorthorn after some years' experience, and was willing others should take what breeds they pleased. "The Shorthorns are good enough for me," said Mr. Clapp, and I want to see some breed that will get up and beat them when it comes down to business." Mr. Clapp had just been making a shipment of some fine young Berkshires to a Mr. Cole of Lansing, and he said he thought he had sent him the best boar he had ever bred. He still pre-

fers the Berkshire as the hog for Michigan farmers. Saturday morning we drove to Wixom Mr. Sibley, however, informed us that he was in Chicago attending the sales at Dexter Park, so we took a look at his young bull Kirklevington Lad 2d, bred by Mr. work. He is red, with some white, and we want to see something that will beat him as a show animal. He will not be a year old antil October, but is large for his age. He | year \$2,500 worth of fruit. In common is by 2d Duke of Kirklevington 26276, out with most apple orchards this year, it is of Kirklevington Maid by Mazurka Lad 15928, running back through the cows Kirklevington 15th, 11th, 7th, 4th and 1st to the bulls Duke of Northumberland

(1940), and Son of 2d Hubback (2683). Returning from Mr. Wixom's place w took the train for Detroit, finishing up a very pleasant visit among the farmers of this favored portion of the State.

THE VALLEY WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer I have some of the Valley wheat which Mr Teeter advertises in the FARMER It. is from seed procured from Ohio last year. It was grown in the same field with Clawson, and had the same culture. The Clawson yielded twenty-five bushels to the acre, and the Valley, a trifle over thirty-five bushels. I have had some ground, and it makes the nicest bread I ever ate. My wife says she never had bread rise so quick. It did not rust with me where Clawson and Fultz both rusted not requiring so much seed to the acre. Whipple Bros., C. M. Wright, postmaster, L. L. Brooks, and D. Cogswell, of Novi, tried the Scott wheat and abandoned it. Novi, Sept. 1, '82. GEORGE W. TIBBITS.

A BUFFALO dispatch of the 3d inst says: Benjamin Baker, the proprietor of the a tour of observation through all the principal apple-growing counties of the State. He reports the crop a total failure. The counties of Niagara, Genesee, Orleans, Cattaraugus, Chautaugua, Erie, Monroe, Livingston and Oneida will barely produce enough of this fruit for the village markets; whereas these banner apple-growing counties have supplied to a great extent all the large cities of the west,

and have even exported in liberal quanti-Something unusual in the history of Ohio How John Splan Explained a Pacing Race.

The king of drivers, Dan Mace, was present, being his first appearance at any of the circuit meetings. As he sat near my chair in the reporters' gallery, I had a friendly chat. "Well, Dan, I thought nothing would draw you away from New York this season. What induced you to

"Oh, I came clear up here to see the pacers you have been teiling us so much about in the Spirit. I was talking with Splan a while ago; didn't know but what I might get the inside tip, but after what he told me as to a steer he gave an inquisitive pool buyer called Doc, who came to him for a pointer at one of the other towns, I just about made up my mind it was best to do as others do, go in and buy, and keep buying at every stage of the game."

What did Splan tell the Doctor?" "As near as I could get the run of it, he said: 'We're going to have the favorite win this time-it will probably be Flora Belle. She'll take the first heat; the next one will be dead between her and Mattie Hunter. We'll all cut loose and go for the third heat, and see how that makes the betting. But the fourth heat will be the one that settles the business. All of us will stop over at the half-mile pole, get out and figure up our pools, and whatever horse we stand to win most on he's got to win it, if it takes a week to get through with it. After the heat is over come around and I'll tell you for half the tickets what horse that one is."-Spirit of the

Was it a Job?

The last issue of the Breeders' Gazette had this to say of the recent stallion race at Rochester, N. Y., in which two noted Michigan horses figured:

"Considerable bad feeling has been aroused between the cities of Rochester and Utica, N. Y., by reason of the action taken by the Rechester Driving Park the week of the Utica trotting meeting. By offering special inducements, the stallions Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, and Santa Claus were induced to return to Rochester after having gone to Utica, and trot for an alleged purse. From all accounts the race was a job, and the fact that Black Cloud and Jerome Eddy, two seasoned campaigners, with records of 2:16½ and 2:17½, respectively, were beaten in 2:25½ by Sauta Claus, a horse that had not previously trotted a race this season, and was only just out of the hands of a veterinarian, who had been treating him for rheumatism, gives color to assertions that might not otherwise carry much Horses like Black Cloud and Jerome Eddy do not mysteriously lose all their speed in a week, and a difference of ten seconds to the mile, with day and track favorable, must be accounted for on some other ground than lack of condi-

From what we know of the owners of Jerome Ei dy and Black Cloud we do not believe that they would lend themselves to any such swindle as is insinuated in this extract. The fact that the horses are more or less under the control of their drivers. may, however, explain why the time was not better and why the slowest borse took the race.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE .- James D. Beckett, Chicago's largest horse dealer, says of the grade Percheron-Norman horses: "They are more generally bred in the West than all well to note that a cool shed is best to dry other classes of draft horses, and, as a proof them in, as the tubers will otherwise abthe demand this year, as we pay \$200 and up- of the ground, and this is what we try to ward to farmers for three year old grade Normans to ship to Ohio and Pennsylvania for feeders."-Chicago Tribune. Large numbers of Percheron-Norman horses in their purity are sold for breeding purposes by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., who has imported and bred nearly 1,000 and now has on hand about 400.

Human Prejudice.

Some one has wisely said: "There is nothing stronger than human prejudice;" and this is true. Especially are some minds prejudiced against "proprietary medicines." Because some such medicines are shams. they leap to the conclusion that all are. As well say, because some physicians are quacks, all are. There are counterfeits of all good things, even of gold coins and greenbacks. But there is true money, and there are true medicines. Among the latter is Hunt's Remedy, true and tried, and with the testimonials of hundreds who have been healed and and saved from the grave by it. For all diseases of the kidneys, the liver, the urinary organs, it stands without a peer. Physicians prescribe it, and the sick hail it with joy-Isn't it cheaper to buy a bottle of it yourself, and take it according to directions, than to pay for your prejudice by receiving it at the hands of your physician at ten times the



Considerable excitement has prevailed at Weedsport, N. Y., because of the appearance of a disease among a herd of cattle there which proved unusually and speedily fatal, and which puzzled local veterinarians. Fears were entertained that the mortality was caused by some new ailment brought in by Texas cattle which had been herded there for some time, and that it might spread among adjoining herds. The American (ultivator intimates that the facts in the case have been greatly exaggerated, and says: "A form of cattle disease exists which is not at all contagious and which was caused by improper food, deficient in nutriment. Dr. Henderson, the well-known veterinary surgeon has visited Weedsport, killed one of the animals affected, made a thorough examination, with the following result: The autopsy disclosed the fact that the animal was suffering from a disease known as risk in preference to the labor of the open digestive stomach. This disease is variously termed fardle bound, vertigo, maw third stomach, from the fact that the third stomach is found in a hard, dry condition. they accumulate in the manifolds and give season.—Germantown Telegraph.

are eating dry, fibrous, indigestible substances-badly cured hay, dead grass, etc. Symptoms, loss of appetite, suspension of rumination, sluggishness, drooping head, dry muzzle, dull eyes, quickened breathing, accompanied by a moan. If the disease has lasted many days the hand pressed into the left side may detect the contents of the stomach collected into a hard mass. These symptoms are accompanied more or less by a highly disturbed condition of the nervous system, evinced by delirium, coma or convulsions, indicative of a disturbance of the brain proper, or by paralysis of the posterior extremities when the disturbance is limited to the posterior parts of the spinal cord. Treatment-There is more in prevention than in cure. Remove the cause, give a mild cathartic, followed by sedatives and anodynes to reduce the inflammation. If the bowels don't respond in twenty-four hours it doesn't follow that you must repeat the cathartic. Time must be allowed in all inflammatory cases for the inflammation to subside, and for the weakened or debilitated parts gradually to resume their normal functions. The disease is not at all contagious. This pointon is also confirmed by Dr. George Gowland, veterinary surgeon, of Auburn, a graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Toronto, who also visited Weedsport and made a post mortem examination of an animal that had died of the above described disease. The cause in the stomach of grasses eaten, deficient in all the elements of nutrition, and almost certain to cause a stoppage in one or more of . those organs. In fact, it may be taken as a rule, any food which does not contain nutriment in proportion to its bulk is almost sure to bring on disease in those organs, on account of the organs having to do extra work for a less result. We are pleased to be informed that there are no symptoms of Texas cattle fever or other contagious diseases in this section of New York State."

Storing Potatoes,

As potato-harvesting will now soon be n order, and as the crop will probably be fair average one, and operations will probably begin rather earlier than usual, we offer some views upon the best mode of storing them, which may possibly be of advantage to some. To store potatoes properly we have to

guard against heating, for although the potato will not absolutely ferment by heat as so much vegetable matter will, a heap becomes warm enough to excite any germ fungus there may be in the tuber, and this cheap and durable barns, sheds and fences; exhalation may be sufficient to cause a decay, which can be communicated to roots in which no symptom of rot exists. Moisture is favorable to heating, and hence it is thought: with what value for the public best to have the potato thoroughly dry before storing, if any considerable quantity is to be put away in bulk. Thus, if they are spread on a barn floor or other cool place out of the sun, before putting into the root cellar, they will be safe against rotting. When potatoes are perfectly healthy there is not so much necessity fothis care in drying. Hundreds of bushels are often taken at once from the fleid to the cellar without any damage whatever resulting; and it is only in view of the possibility of rot that we think it advisable to take the extra precaution in drying. It is of their popularity, the supply is far short of sorb more heat than when they come out

> avoid. There is one disadvantage in drying potatoes in this way which is always more or May, and about one month afterward is less connected with dry cellars, namely the great loss from shrinkage which results. In an average dry cellar there is often as much as a loss of twenty per cent | inches in the row, and the rows three feet in bulk from shrinkage. Thus, one hundred bushels stored away in a place like this in winter will give but eighty when The second season the horse cultivator taken out for sale in spring. This is often is kept at work pretty steadily for as much, and sometimes more, than the two weeks, and the plants that were advance in spring over fall prices, and is an argument often used to induce growers to sell their crop as soon as taken up iustead of keeping them for the spring rise. appearance, which gradually forms a cup But this loss can be wholly avoided and the roots kept in excellent condition by carefully storing in the open ground. A repeat the process, until the plant has from dry place is to be selected, where the water can run easily away, and the potatoes laid stalk is a teasel. The cups act as reserup in long narrow ridges, say about four feet | virs, with a capacity of from three to five wide and as long as the quantity to be pro tected demands. After the whole has been collected together, a thin layer of The main stalk teasel is called the "king." straw, only thick enough to keep the earth | and is the male part of the plant. It blosfrom falling among the potatoes, is to be soms first, beginning at its apex and graduput along the sides and over the tubers, ally going toward the base, and while this and a thin layer of soil, just enough to is in operation it sheds a fine pollen over the keep the straw in place, is thrown over. It other teasels, called queens, by which they is best not to throw more earth than this are impregnated. They all blossom with a over at first, as the natural heat of the potatoes will accumulate, while it is the object to let it pass rapidly away. As soen as there is danger of frost then the potatoes should be covered thickly with soil, as the frost is certain to penetrate. In this by dealers, who take them into their facway the potatees are preserved at a temperature but little above the froezing point. and thus guarded against heating much. and at the same time there is little loss from evaporation-a great point gained when the bushel measure is brought out in the spring.

The great objection to this old-fashion ed and excellent plan is that we cannot get at them well in the winter season: but we are only recommending it where they are required to be held over till spring. Where they are needed before that time cellar is almost indispensable. Another objection is the extra labor which open air banking takes. Perhaps the saving of ten or twenty per cent may be a fair setoff to this; but at any rate those who have good root cellars will generally run the abomasitis, or inflammation of the true ground. But we have referred to the excellence of the plan because some have no good root cellars, and others who have bound or impaction of the manifolds or may yet fear rot and be glad to take the best precautions to guard against accident. Only those, however, which are apparent-But this condition is characteristic of the ly sound should be chosen for the outdisease. The fourth stomach being in- door practice, for those which are certainflamed loses its contractile power, conse- ly diseased will be better preserved by an quently solids cannot pass through it, and occasional sorting over during the winter

it that dry, hard appearance. The causes The Iowa Agricultural College Farm. Prof. Knapp, of the lowa Agricultural College, gives the following synopsis of the prospective work on the farm attached to the institution, in the Homestend:

"Of the 32 varieties of wheat sown, six are entirely new to the State; five were imported from Asia last winter and one from Texas. Excepting seven varieties the wheats are not promising. Several of them were sown simply as a comparison. The plat shows the great difference in the vitality of seed under similar coaditions.

"To the average Iowa farmer the one thing of superlative importance is grass, the best grasses. To meet this inquiry and to secure facilities for instructing stu dents, a field of two acres has been se lected, on which all the varieties that can be grown in Iowa, will be sown in separate plats. The present season 40 varieties are under cultivation. A careful daily account is kept with each plat, and at the proper time the hay is cut, cured, weighed, and fed to cows to test flavor.

"Butter and cheese are among the grea present and prospective lines of industry in Iowa. By the liberality of the Legislature last winter, our creamery will be so enlarged and perfected in apparatus that the work of experiments in breeds of dairy cattle, and methods of manufacture will go on systematically. It will also be used by the students as a laboratory in which to acquire the art of butter and cheese manimpaction was due to the dry, fibrous ufacture. The department is keeping a careful account of the milk produced by different cows, pure bred and native. Samples of these are analyzed frequently in the chemical laboratory; all of which will be submitted at the proper time.

"The production of sorghum sugar has justly attracted considerable attention. To meet this new inquiry buildings are in process of erection and machinery being put in position as rapidly as five men can work.

"Cold storage or the preservation of animal or plant food in cold, dry air, is a at the proper time of the year corn, peas question full of interest. Within 30 days our building will be completed to show what the farmer can do in this direction of

"Farm drainage is one of the most im perative needs of Iowa farms. Many farmers the present season have traveled considerable distances-more have written letters-to ascertain facts. The college has laid nearly five miles of tile drains this season.

"Farm improvements is another most profitable and interesting subject for investigation: how to construct convenient. the best way of preserving timber, both soft and hard, etc., etc., without limit. To all of these we have given hours of good the examples on the college farm will in time determine."

Teasels.

The farmers of the towns of Marcellus and Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y., are quite extensively engaged in the cultivation of the teasel, and are annually realizing on the product half a million of that section about fifty years ago by Dr. John Shook. His attempts at cultivation were successful from the start, but such o sell his production as French growth and it was not until twenty years ago that the American teasel was admitted to be the hest grown in the world

The seed is sown about the beginning of given its first hoeing. In another two weeks it is ready to thin out, which is done by hand, one plant being left every six apart. In August the ground is again hoed, for the last time in the first season. formed from the seed the first year throw up a main stalk the second year, and when about two feet high a leaf makes its around the stalk; from the base of this other branches arise, and these in turn forty to fifty stalks. On the end of each quarts of water, and thus keep the plant supplied from one rain storm to another. white flower, and as soon as this drops they are fit to cut. When taken from the fields, they are placed in drying sheds built for the purpose, and cured. When they are ready for market, they are bought tories and prepare them for the woolen mills. The preparation consists in clipping off, by hand, the beard that grows at the base of the teasels, cutting the stems to about three inches in length, sorting them into four different qualities, into eight different lengths, and gauging them by machinery into thirty-six different diameters. The different lengths, diameters, and qualities are packed systematically in separate boxes, measuring 31x31x5 feet There are seven different houses engaged

in shipping, employing from twenty to fifty hands each throughout the year, with trade extending from San Jose, Cal., on the west to St. Petersburg, Russia, on the east, including the Canadas and Mexico. -Gnrdeners' Monthly. The Price of Hops. A correspondent of the Utica Herald, in

an article to that paper on hops, gives the following in regard to their average prices for the years from 1865 to 1881 inclusive: In October, 1877, when I quoted for the Herald a sale of 600 bales of hops at 5c to 10c per pound, I added—as condolerce statistics then—a quotation from the books of one of our leading hop growers, Perry S. Risley, of Marshall, showing the prices no equals. All popular colors easily dyed,

twelve previous years. In extreme years such tables seem especially interesting. Now that so many growers are selling their 1882 hops, in advance, for 50c per pound, I venture to repeat, in part, and bring this

Price.
50c
55c
60c
20c

General average for 17 years, 34%c, near

Mr. Risley's floures make a very good representative table of those large growers of this section who always put on the market a prime quality hop. The sales do not run down to the 5c sales that many hop grower remembers, nor up to the extreme 65 and 70c sales of which some love to tel!. It will be noticed that only three years of the seventeen does the price shade down toward cost of production, and only one year does it go below, that is accepting 121c as cost price, which is hereabouts commonly conceded to be the average cost per pound. A species of agriculture that can average for seventeen years a profit of nearly one hundred and seventy five per cent, is, at least, an interesting one to a locality that has the natural advantages to foster it.

Econony in Feeding Cattle. Prof. Brown, of the Ontario, Canada,

agricultural experimental farm has been onducting a series of experiments in feeding cattle. His experiments show that corn made a daily increase of 1.91 pounds of beef, peas 1.83 and oats 1.60 per head. He summarizes his experiments as follows: As will be observed, the quantities of food consumed were practically alike in question is price of grain. This varies and oats can be had and laid past in quantity at one cent per pound each, namely 56 cents per bushel for cern. 60 for peas and 34 for oats. Taking this view, which of them has produced the cheapest beef? Corn-2,243 lbs. gave 464 lbs. increase,

costing 4 4-5 cents per lb. Peas-2,297 lbs. gave 445 lbs. increase, costing 5 1-5 cents per lb. Oats-2,267 lbs. gave 389 lbs. increase,

costing 5 1-5 cents per lb. Or, in finishing an average steer, from 1st of October to 1st of June, the cost of

grain would be:

Agricultural Items.

A man that lives about a thousand years later than his age is a Tusearawas (Ohio) county farmer, who hasn't sheared his sheep in five years, claiming that God intended that he sheep should wear their wool.

A FARMER in Illinox gives this as his remedy for scours in calves: "Take a fresh egg, a very little salt, as much wheat flour as the egg will wet and work with the hands indollars. The plant was introduced into to a stiff paste; when well worked make it up into pieces about the size of an English walnut, roll each piece into a ball, open the calf's mouth and put the balls as far down its throat as you can. Two balls twice each day was the prejudice at that time against is enough for a calf under two weeks old. everything American, that he was obliged Reduce the milk a little while giving it the alla Give the balls two he ing."

Iowa farmers are complaining that their corn is not producing ears. The tassel is ou as perfectly as usual, and the pollen seems to to be abundant, but no indication of the ear. A farmer living near Ames, Ia., has 25 acres of corn that looks well at a distance, but on close inspection there are but few ears; not enough to produce more than five or six bushels to the acre. The corn is apparently healthy, vigorous, and not too thick. No cause is assigned for this unfortunate circumstance, except that vague and indefinite one known as unfavorable temperature.

THE New England Farmer says: "Orchard grass succeeds best on moist, but not very wet land, and it will not endure flooding in winter, especially if the water freezes over forming a coat of ice. For this reason we prefer moist land that is slightly inclined Iwo bushels of seed should be sown per acre, and if a bushel of Kentucky blue grass be added, the sod will be closer, and the yield heavier and better. If a little red clover be also added the crop will be heavier the first year. These three grasses ripen at the same time and make an excellent mixture. The very best time to sow orchard grass is probably the first half of August, provided the weather is favorable to immediate germina ion and growth."

J. B. Alcorr, of Connecticut, says: Speaking of trying ensilage, I had occassion one afternoon to bring up a heavy load of swale grass to cure at home. Next morning, by the time I spread it, the grass was teaming upon the cart and scalding hot inside, a considerable portion having turned of a rich brown with the spontaneous heat. Thi was selected by our Jersey oxen, as they had a chance while the spreading was going on, and eaten greedily. It had a tip top ensilage smell, being yet in the saccharine ferment No doubt it was excellent fodder, such as any intelligent feeder can make as often as his stock relish it by soaking and heating his hay, in a feed tub, with or without grain."

A farmer who has been using his reaper to cut grain for his neighbors, and who says that though they are all honest men, he wa somewhat astonished at the unusually large cres they made, says: "It has since occurred to me that I might have ascertained the dimensions of each field by counting the bundles thrown off by the reaper in going around the first time on the outside. As they were left twenty feet apart it would be easy to find the length and width in feet multiply the two together and find the area. This method would not to be strictly correct if the fields were not rectangular Most fields are intended to be rectangular, but few have exact right angles at all corners. When the sides or ends are of unequal length, I would add both together and divide by two; this would give the average length or width, which used as a factor, would give the contents of the field with sufficient ac curacy for most purposes."

The Diamond Dyes for family use have he had received for his hops during the fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package.

Che Poultry Bard.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indiana Farm er reports that he has cured cholera among his chickens by the use of copperas, dis-solved in water, a teaspoonful of the drug to a quart of water given as a drink. None have been injured by drinking the copperas water, but the sick have been cured.

THE custom still in vogue in some parts

of the country, of wringing the necks of fowls, seems a relic of barbarism. It is not only cruel, but is unsanitary. When killed in this way, instead of cutting the head off, the blood remains in the body, rendering the flesh unwholesome, as it would be in the case of an ox. This blood is very putrefactive, as all may know by allowing some to remain in the sun for a half hour in warm weather, emitting a bad odor in a very short time. When we remember that about one half of the blood is composed of the waste and worn-out particles of the body, semi-poisonous, and that this, particularly with the purer portion, soon putrifies while remaining just where they are in life, it is evident that all of the flesh will become more or less affected by this putrescent mass. Instead of this barbarous wringing of the neck, it is advisable to cut the head off at a single blow with a sharp instrument, that the blood may freely flow with all of the waste matter. That this may be done effectually, it is well to hang by the legs as soon as possible, that the blood may flow while still warm.

ONE great drawback to good success with poultry results from not understanding the breed kept. The Houdans are what is termed hardy fowls, but require careful each case, so that the only remaining treatment. They should not be herded with other fowls. Their immense crests much every season, and may therefore be obstruct the vision, except one way, and left to those interested, with the note that this renders them helpless against attacks of other fowls, which they might in fair and open combat easily repel. They cannot withstand wet or dampness, but are not so sensitive to cold, provided it be dry, as some other varieties. The Dorkings are very tender, and so are the Crevecœurs. The Dorkings must have a warm place in winter. They are even more sensitive than the large combed varieties, but will compete with them in egg production, if well fed during the winter. There is no fowl more hardy after fully grown, than the Leghorns. They will withstand great cold without injury, but no breed will endure gross neglect. Leghorn chicks are delicate when young, but soon get out of the way. They are rapid growers, and mature early.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



money can be carned per day a with a Railway-power ing machine. Try H. Fearless grain Theshers and Cle Circular-saw Machine, Saming-mills and Feed-cutter it by any. Buy the best, Catalogue

The serviceable Velveteen so long in favor with English ladies, has been little used here, because of the poor qualities hitherto offered. The newly imported Nonpareil Velveteen, however, with distinguishable when made up, from Lyons Velvet. It may be had in dark rich shades of sapphire-blue, garnet, bottle green, olive, seal brown, and black, suitable for street costumes or for house dresses. It is more effective when combined es. It is more effective when combined season is for making such costumes entirely of the Velvet and with very little trimming."—Harper's Bazar.

We have received direct from the manufacturers in Europe an elegant line of the above very desirable goods.

Samples sent on application.

William H. Elliott 139 Woodward Ave.

LAMSON BROTHERS. **CommissionMerchants** AND BROKERS.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS Room 3, 121 LaSalle street, CHICAGO. Orders for the Open Board will receive the sam ttention as those for the regular. s5-5

500,000 acres on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. Address, CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commiss'ner MILWAUKEE, WIS. FREE. IN WISCONSIN. LANDRETH

Send for Descriptive Circular, Testime D.LANDRETH&SONS SEED GROWERS, 85-4t.

SOW YOUR CLOVER AND TIMOTHY WITH THE MICHIGAN WHEELBARROW SEEDER.

MASON GIBBS, Homer, Call 85-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SICKHEADACHE SIMMONS MALARIA. nally taking a Simmons Liver tor to keep the REGULATOR CONSTIPATION

Should not be regarded as a trifling allment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Lives Regulator; it is so mild and effectual. BILIOUSNESS.

One or two tablespoonfals will relieve all the roubles incident to billions state, such as Nausea, bizziness. Drowsiness, distress after eating, a litter, bad taste in the mouth.

DYSPEPSIA. The Regulator will positively cure this dreadfu isease. We assert empatically what we know to

COLIC.

Children suffering with colic soon experie elief when Simmons Liver R gulator is adminis d.
The Regulator restores the enfeebled digestion and enriches the impoverished blood. Take only the genuine, which always has in the wrapper the red Z Trade Mark and signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO,

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

to For several years we have furnished the hairymen of America with an excellent an exall color for butter; so meritorious that it n ith great success everywhere receivement and only prizes at both Inter-Dairy Fairs.

3 But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, And, while prepared in oil, is so come ed that it is impossible for it to become range BEWARE of all imitations, and other oil colors, for they are liable to be rancid and spoil the butter.

13 If you cannot get the "improved" wr to know where and how to get it without

KIDNEY-WORT THE CREAT CURE

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. THOUSANDS OF CASES
worst forms of this terrible en quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT Salt in Agriculture.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879. E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.
DEAR SIR:—The specimen of Refuse Salt you fer
varded me from Bay City has been analyzed and
ives the following result:

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent, of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesis Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby trong that the refuse sait is much colored thereby though less than one part in a hundred is present, for manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Sait is more valuable than pure common sait, because it ontains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition ompounds of potash, lime and magnesis, which reall valuable to plant growth. Reconstitution valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College

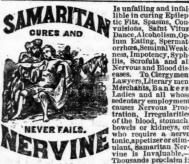
E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City



CIRCULARS SENT FREE. Whitenack, Bordine & Co., TECUMSEH, MICH.



CATALOGUE 179-183 MAIN STREET, AND PRICE LIST, [200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, II



CATTLE PUMP!

Waters all kinds of stock perfectly without atterion, hand or wind. Simple, durable, and cheap



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The largest and choicest importations ever brough to this country. Every animal selected by a mem ber of the firm in person, and all from the deeper milking families. It will pay every buyer to se-this herd before purchasing. Also a superior stock

CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES!

SMITHS & POWELL.





lbs. Good Black or Mixed, for \$1. lbs. Fine Black or Mixed, for \$2. lbs. Choice Black or Mixed, for \$3. send for pound sample, 17 cts. extra for postage, then get up a club. Choicest Tea in the world-argest variety.—Pleases everybody.—Oldet Belouse in America.—No chromo.—No Humbug.—straight business.—Value for money. BOB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P.O. Box 1287-je20-3m

Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.



MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Default having been made in the MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage covering the premises hereinafter described, executed on the first day of June, A. D. 1877, by Maria C. Hanford and J. C. Eaton Hanford, her husband, and delivered to Mary E. Barnard; which said mortgage was, on the first day of June, A. D. 1877, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, in liber 140 of mortgages, on page 33, and was afterwards. to wit, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1882, together with the indebtedness evidenced and secured th reby, duly assigned by said Mary E. Barnard to Thomas Ferguson by an evidenced and secured th reby, duly assigned by said Mary E. Barnard to Thomas Ferguson by an instrument of assignment bearing that data and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid in liber 30 of assignments of mortgage, on page 598, on the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1882; upon which mortgage and the note to which the same is collateral, there is claimed to be due at the date of this advertisement the sum of three thousand and thirty-nine 50-100 dollars (\$3 039 50-100); and no suit or other proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the lawful owner of said note and mortgage, by virtue of the power of said note and mortgage, by virtue of the power of said note and mortgage, which has become operative through the failure of the mortgagors to pay the principal sum of the same, as well as all interest in arrears, will foreclose said mortgage, and to that end will sell at pablic auction to the highest bidder, at the westerly front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) on Thursday, the twelfth day of October next, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and belong in the City of Detroit, county of Wayne as follows, to wit: Lot number five (5) in block number eighty-seven (87) in the western addition to the City of Detroit, of part of the Cass Farm, so called; said to being situate on the westerly side of Cass Avenue, between Joy and Pitcher Streets, in the Second Ward of said City of Detroit. nue, between Joy and Pitcher Streets, in the Se Ward of said City of Datroit.

THOMAS FERGUSON,
FREDERICK T. SIBLEY. Assignee of Mortgages
Attorney for Assignee.
Attorney 15th, 1882.

TATE OF MICHIGAN.-The Circuit Court TATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery, Rose C. Hilley complainant vs. Owen Hilley defendant. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of Complainant that Owen Hilley the defendant, it not a resident of this State but is a resident of Rochester in the State of New York, on motion of Hawes & Phelps, solicitors for complainant ordered that Owen Hilley appear and answer the bill of complaint field in this cause on the 30th day of November, 1882, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said Owen Hilley. Further ordered that within twenty days complainant cause notice of this order to be published in the MICHIGAN FARMER and that such publication be continued in such paper at least once a week, for six weeks in succession. william J. CRAIG,

WILLIAM J. CRAIG,
Circuit Court Commissioner
for Wayne County Michigan.
Bolicitors for Charles,
Solicitors for Charles,

TATE OF MICHIGAN. 888. COUNTY OF WAYNE.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robert F. Johnstone, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth C. Johnstone, administrative of said estate praying for blesses for sail the real deceased. Or reading and hing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth C. Johnstone, administratix of said estate, praying for license to sell the reasestate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and the charges of administering said estate: It is ordered that Threeday, the fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said Court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratix to sell real estate as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Moreitan Farker, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

At the copy:

HOME A FLEXER DEGREE OF DEGREE OF Probate.

A true copy: J HOMER A. FLINT, Register.

TATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Superior Court of Detroit. In Chancery, Mary E. Mc-Ourt of Detroit. In Chancery, May E. McCarthy, Complainant, vs. Dennis F. McCarthy, Defendant, It satisfactorily appearing by affidation of complainant that Dennis F. McCarthy, the lefendant, is not a resident of the complainant of the compl Defendant, -it satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of complainant that Dennis F. McCarthy, the
defendant, is not a resident of this State, but is a
resident of Dallas, in the State of Texas, on motion
of Ralph Phelps, Jr., solicitor for complainant,
ordered that Dennis F. McCarthy appear and answer the bill of complaint field in this cause on
the fifth day of December, 1882, and in default
thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said
Dennis F. McCarthy. Further ordered that with
order to be published in the Michigan Farmes,
and that such publication be continued in said
paper at least once a week for six weeks in succession, WILLIAM J. CRAIG.
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Wayne County, Michigan.
RALPH PHELPS, JR.,
Solicitor for Complainant.

A STATE OF THE STA On the firs ER of Aug. 2 apparently e text an extra the Gardener clinch it, by editor thereu In comme

SEPTE

Monthly, and the whole su very much th take him), w pudiated by attributed to tion of timbe upon rainfal generally, ar assumed to tives of clir moreover, so petuate the of the great timbered far sist the imp thus thrown of some of t taken. Many year

perhaps of a that the fore itive and amountand that, quite the remove elevated lar upon the su ity, from di alleged effec by diverse must doubt very nature ever temail with many bearing upo There are ant particul nature of w be question

that the clea

invites an

winds; and

mitted to d

land, very c

of the most

from the soi ence of dro the tempera absorbed an rapidly brin and surface to the freez The resid decade, will mind them our forests, twice, pro which broad proved and with the be result of the

exposure of

strewing of

lumbering a

years past,

greater extr

takably, to

ests; and the

respecting s

No reside

notorious d the country ance of inst timber, hav higher pric improved l Whether rapid evap of water co with dry we must a progressive as clearing that, wheth from incre is unavoid

drought a

are unavoi

reckless m

timber.

The arti ly-Is ther or Ireland fact, so we stream" is warmth of giving it lands, in c their clima of Labrad the perpe turned it their fami the susten once geni the timber disappear of a so-c climate of ages of v forests, be for ordina hardly lo

ply to " True, the vored-m this seaso even afte the dry possible acres of buildings smoulder this wou droughts far from The ar is the set

Could he **suggestiv** entitled sense a r

so far as the open of lands. the need 1882.

NTS.

0

9

RED

ALS

and

ELL,

South

MILLS

TEE.

mphlet. Lit Mfg Co. LUB MILL Co. LTI, O.

CTOR

ONE

DAY

d, for \$1. d, for \$2. d, for \$3.

d Mills

luse. It is
13 years
n without
hat no othon 30 days'
rn Shellers,

alogue free. ILL AND ia, III-

conditions

vering the ted on the C. Hanford d, and de-

age 33. and fourth day debtedness ssigned by uson by an att and re-eeds afore-ge, on page 1882; upon h the same at the date

-100); and

g secured that the l note and

contained operative o pay the il interest and to that est bidder, all in the State of

er eighty-er City of led; said Cass Ave-he Second

USON, ortgage

uit Court ry. Rose efendant.

complain-cresident r in the Phelps, en Hilley ed in this and in de-fessed by t within his order and that paper at

the City r, in the ity-two: te. In

nstone, on, duly stratrix the real paying of advectage, clock in pointed ons insurt, at license

timber.

SPARE THE FORESTS.

On the first page of the issue of the FARM ge of Aug. 22nd, we observe an article, apparently editorial, which takes for its text an extract from a recent number of the Gardener's Monthly; and attempts to clinch it, by quoting some remarks of its editor thereupon.

In commenting upon the article in the Monthly, and in the general view taken of the whole subject, there seems to us to be very much that, (if we do not greatly mistake him), would be most thoroughly repudiated by Mr. Meehan; while the ideas attributed to the advocates of the conservation of timber, and the influence of forests upon rainfall, and the climatic conditions generally, are so thoroughly at variance with the actual views of those who may be assumed to stand as the proper representatives of climatological science; and are moreover, so thoroughly adapted to perpetuate the careless and wasteful practice of the great majority of owners of new, timbered farms, that we are unable to resist the impulse to take up the gauntlet thus thrown down, and indulge in a review of some of the, (to us) objectionable views

Many years since Baron Humboldt, one of the most eminent scientists of that, or perhaps of any other age, asserted the idea. that the forests of a country exerted a positive and favorable influence upon the amount and distribution of its rainfall; and that, quite within the recollection of man, the removal of forests, especially upon elevated lands, had been known to entail upon the surrounding region actual sterility, from diminished rainfall. That such alleged effect is often essentially modified by diverse and counteracting influences, must doubtless le conceded; and, from the very nature of the case, we must, probably, ever temain but imperfectly acquainted with many of the peculiar circumstances hearing upon the subject.

There are, however, many and important particulars, connected therewith, the nature of whose influence is too obvious to be questioned. The fact is indisputable, invites an increased prevalence of high winds; and that such winds, when thus admitted to direct impact upon the naked land, very considerably hasten evaporation from the soil, and thus hasten the occurence of drought; while, especially when the temperature is already low, the heat absorbed and carried away in the process rapidly brings the temperature of the soil, and surface air, down dangerously near to the freezing point.

The residents of Michigan, for the last decade, will need but a suggestion to remind them that this reckless slaving of our forests, has, within that period, at least twice, provided the train by means of which broad regions of territory, both improved and unimproved, have been swept with the besom of destruction-a direct result of the drought, as increased by freen exposure of the surface, and the reckless strewing of the forests with the debris of lumbering and slashing.

No resident of our State, for even 25 years past, can have failed to observe the greater extremes of cold, traceable, unmisvery many can, doubtless, recall an abundance of instances, in which lands, left in timber, have long since commanded much higher prices per acre than the very finest

improved lands adjacent. Whether from diminished rainfall more rapid evaporation, or from the conversion the latter froze down. The canes are per- old vines may be spaded in to make paths of water courses into periodical torrents, with dry beds at intervening periods, we must all have observed the constant progressive shrinkage of streams of water. as clearing has progressed. These circum stances seem to us to amply demonstrate that, whether from diminished rainfall or from increased evaporation, the conclusion is unavoidable that increased liability to drought and variability of temperature, are unavoidable consequents of our present reckless mode of removing and destroying

The article in question asks, triumphantly-Is there any lack of rain in England or Ireland?-forgetful of the exceptional fact, so well known to all, that the "gulf stream" is steadily taking up the tropical warmth of our inter-continental seas, and giving it off to these specially favored lands, in clouds of vapor, without which their climate would soon assimilate to that of Labrador. Better ask, why it is that the perpetual summer of Madeira has turned it into an almost arid waste: and compelled its inhabitants to stretch out their famished hands to other climes, for the sustenance no longer yielded by their once genial climate and teeming soils, since the timber of their mountain slopes has disappeared in response to the demands of a so-called civilization; and why the climate of Spain, once so genial, has, since ages of waste have almost derived it of that many wealthy citizens there are deforests, become almost too dry and arid voting much attention to the cultivation for ordinary agriculture. But we need of this class of plants, says: hardly look outside of Michigan for a re ply to "the other side" of the writer. True, the most of Michigan has been favored-much of it even too much favored this season; but is it always so? What, even after the strewing of our forests with the dry debris of fallen timber, rendered possible the destruction of millions of phere. This is true only of the epiphytes acres of timber and farms, ofttimes with or air plants, which have no connection buildings, stock, and even people, in one with the soil, whose roots strike in the smouldering holocaust? Without drought open air, merely adhering to some foreign this would have been impossible. In fact droughts, and even very severe ones, are far from uncommon in Michigan.

The article raises the question: "How is the settler to live except by clearing? Could he live on the bark of trees?" This suggestive question tends to place the other side in a false position. No person, entitled to be considered in any proper sense a representative of these views, has, so far as we are aware, ever objected to the opening of farms and the improvement of lands. Their objections only lie against | their collection. the needless waste of timber, in careless or "Of all plants the orchid is the most

excessive cutting; and the general thought reserves, as a means of protection. No owner of a country farm, as the rule, proposes, or should propose, to keep less than an eighth or a tenth of his land as a permanent timber lot. The idea of the thoughtful advocate of shelter or protection is not to "call this up together," into a square block at the rear of the farm, but rather to distribute it in the places where it will do the most good as a wind-break-for instance, along the west and north sides of the farm-a practice which, if only made general, would have nearly the effect, climatically considered, of a continuous shelter of forest; especially so far as the

drying influence of the wind is concerned. The reference to Germany is unfortunate for the position of the writer, since that country has, long since, committed to officers chosen for the purpose the control of the cutting of timber by even the actual owners; and the whole matter is directed by a government bureau, with a primary reference to the advantage of the

Black Raspberries and Blackberries.

We are of the opinion that there is room for extension in the culture of these two species of small fruits. Black raspberries are easy of cultivation-nearly as easy as potatoes-as, if planted in rows each way, six feet by three, nearly all the culture can be done by horse and cultivator or horse-

hoe. They are not only easy of culture, but it looks as if there would be a large de mand for them, both in the green and dried condition, and at rates that will leave the grower some profit. Dried raspberries are a favorite dried fruit, and when the market is extended over the world, the demand must be enormous, and the price of the dried fruit must be considerably lower than it has ever yet been not to com pensate for the cost of growing.

As for profitable varieties, we have been very favorably impressed with the Tyler for an early one. We saw a large plantation on the grounds of Robert Johnston near Shortsville, Ontario county, and the canes were remarkably vigorous. He informed us that the canes are very hardy, passing through the winters without inthat the clearing of wide stretches of land jury, that they ripen the earliest with the exception of Davison's Thornless; that they are very productive, and of dead black color-no bloom. They are also of excellent quality, with fewer seeds than most other black-caps. Mr. Purdy, of Palmyra, also speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the Tyler.

The Gregg is a vigorous grower, with a very strong cane, and a marvel in production. Mr. Weeks, of West Webster, informed us that he planted 304 plants in the spring of 1881. That at the first picking this season he picked 96 quarts, and that at the second picking he picked twice that amount or 288 quarts in the first two pickings from only 304 plants. Mr. Johnston had found them very prolific, and like accounts come from every direction.

With these two varieties the season of black-caps may be extended over several weeks, and the evaporators kept running upon them until blackberries are ripe.

Blackberries .- We are not certain that this fruit can be grown so as to evaporate with profit, yet we are not certain that they may not, if such prolific varieties are planted as we have seen in bearing this year. takably, to excessive cutting away of for- We have already mentioned the Snyder, ests; and that too, with no apparent thought | Ancient Briton and Agawam, as growing respecting shelter; oftener, in fact, with a on the grounds of Mr. C. M. Hooker, near notorious disregard to the future needs of Rochester. We certainly think they could tedious task to weed it out, in the first yellow seed, while the gray or black seeds the country, or even of the farm itself; and be grown at pretty low rates if in demand place, but the weeding must continue un- have a blue or dark-red bloom, with or evaporating.

fectly loaded down with fruit, which is of to stand in while picking the fruit. good size, nearly round, and sweet all the the seeds are small and not at all prominent. While the Lawton, Kittatinny and Early Wilson are larger, and when dead ripe of exquisite flavor, they are very liable to be winter-killed, and when picked (as much to bring the blackberry into disre- out.

pute as a market berry. Mr. Johnston also grows the Knox, which is quite hardy, and very productive. It is later than the Western Triumph and was unripe. We found growing in the Knox plantation, occasiona. hills of a blackberry unknown to us, that was very delicious. It was of good size, longer than the Western Triumph, soft, and of a very high fla-

We have strong hopes, that from the numerous sorts of hardy blackberries that are multiplying around us, some may prove so hardy that we shall be able to grow them after the severest winters, and of such character that customers shall always know, when they see them in market, that they are soft and sweet, all the way through.-Rural Home.

The New York News, after mentioning

"Notwithstanding there are collections of orchids in this country valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, probably not one person in a hundred knows what an orchid is. There is a mistaken impression that it is a plant that derives its nourishment solely from the atmossubstance to hold the plant in position, or else hanging loose in the air upon which, chameleon like, they feed. But hundreds of the most beautiful of orchidaceous plants are terrestrial, or grow in the earth, from which they draw their support directly. A generation ago but comparatively few varieties of orchids were known. Now some 4 000 distinct species and varieties have been discovered. Volumes have been written upon their

culture, and vast sums have been spent in

bodies of birds, bugs, animals and insects. resemblance of a cockatoo. Another creamy white or lemon color, with purple spots, delicately scented with musk, and very much resembling a spider. From Sierra Leone comes a curious dwarf-growing plant with greenish brown petals, the ip covered with dark colored hair so loosely attached that the slightest breath will impart a tremulous movement, which gives it the appearance of life. Among the strange and varied forms none is more remarkable than one presented by a nalive of Singapore, the flower of which resembles a head with long hair streaming down. Still another flower is, before opening, shaped like a Chinese foot, and after opening it forms a cup, above which There is a magnificent species from India, often growing five feet high, with flowers the seed is often killed, and the land has

shaped exactly like a spoon."

plants has blossoms of greenish yellow,

with reddish brown petals, the points

lengthened out into long, tail-like appen-

dages, which often reach two feet in

Old Strawberry Beds.

Strawberry vines that have been permitted to cover the ground and have borne one good crop of fruit, will not pay the wanted for home use.

One of the easiest and perhaps the best width and four feet apart. A good dressing of manure should be spaded in with These lumps, which are each generally the vines; and the rows of vines left stand- less than two pounds in weight, are rolled ing should be well cleaned out, leaving up in poppy leaves, and left for some days neither weeds or grass. Some believe it best to mow off the tops of the vines, but soft they are packed into small baskets as we have never tried this method we lined with cotton cloth, the balls being cannot speak of its advantage from experience; but if the vines do just as well by from sticking together. so doing, it would be an improvement, be- . The poppies which produce the best cause it would lessen the labor of weeding opium are the white and yellow. These out, which is the one great drawback on grow luxuriantly, give abundant juice, continuing an old bed; not only is it a very and can be insured by employing white or til cold weather, or the grass will become On Mr. Johnston's grounds we saw the so thick that it will greatly lessen the crop Western Triumph, on much weaker soil the next season. If the land be in good handsome flowers, and, entirely apart than Mr. Hooker's, but scarcely less pro- condition, the space spaded up will be from the "opium question," the flaunting ductive. It is much hardier, even, than well covered with vines before cold colors of a few poppy-beds add much to the Snyder, having stood the winter where weather sets in; if so, then next spring the to the trief gatety of an eastern garden.

If one has a strawberry bed away from way through. It is not only sweet, but the garden, and it has been kept clean of grass and weeds it may be left over another season without cleaning out; and it will perhaps furnish half a crop another season without expense except the use of the land; but if in the garden, this should never they usually are for market) as soon as be done, as it fills the ground with weed black, are hard and sour, and have done seeds, which will take many years to get

> A strawberry bed in the garden should under no circumstances be permitted to stand over the second year without being kept as clean of weeds as it is the first year. We know that the temptation is great to let it stand, hoping to have time to clean it out, which in many cases never comes. The decision should be made within two weeks after the crop is gathered; and if it is decided to let it stand another year the work of cleaning out should be commenced at once.-Massachusetts Ploughman.

Management of Grapevines. few vines on trellises; for large vineyard bearer, and I doubt much if most fruit, if culture, though the same principles hold properly ted, would not produce yearly good as far as they go, they will vary in crops of good fruit." their app ication.

Fine, rich color is always esteemed as one of the criteria whereby to judge of the excellence of a fruit. Sunlight is of first importance; but it is not generally known that it is injurious when in excess. In a C. MASTERSON, Sheriff of Bibb Co., Ga.

singular. The flowers possess unequaled dry atmosphere, with great sun heat, where lessness as to the availability of the actual fragrance, the most exquisite hues, and the evaporating process goes on faster than the greatest diversity of grotesque con- the secretive principle, what should befiguration. They assume extravagant come a rich, rosy blush in a fruit is charg shapes and not infrequently bear the ed to a sickly yellow; and the rich jet most striking resemblance to the heads and | black of a grape becomes a foxy red. Some grape growers of eminence, in view One species, originating in Madagascar, of the facts, shade their vineries during has flower spikes two feet long, arching, the coloring process; but others instead bearing from 18 to 24 pure white and very keep the atmosphere as close and moist as fragrant flowers, the profile being an exact possible. The latter course detracts from the flavor of the fruit. The best plan is peculiar plant from Java bears flowers of that which combines both practices .-Gardener's Monthly.

How Poppies Grow.

The opium poppy requires a sandy loam, which should be prepared for it the year beforehand. The ground must be abundantly manured, plowed and crossplowed, the second time not so deeply as the first, for it is in the furrows that the seed is sown. About four pounds of seed is enough for an acre, and in order to State the rarest and finest varieties of fruits. mixed before sowing with four times its bulk of sand or fine earth. The seed is covered lightly by bush harrowing with a small tree drawn over the field by oxen. rises a pair of fleshy horns from which a The end of October and the middle of liquid exudes and drops into the cup. A November are especially favorable for singular genus has flowers which bear sowing, when fine weather, coming after more or less resemblance to a swan; to this the first rains, has made the ground more family belongs the golden swan orchid. manageable. The sprouts appear in fifteen days; but if slight frosts should happen. of white and violet, with reddish brown to be replowed and resown at the end of petals curling and shaped exactly like the November. During the winter the roots horns of a bull. New Grenada contributes grow fast and strong, holding out against a superb specimen with star-shaped frost, even when the leaves are bitten. As flowers, mottled and striped with brown soon as spring declares itself, the plants and yellow, like a tiger's back. From shoot up quickly, and are then thinned Trinidad comes an orchid, with flowers and weeded, sometimes twice. Each plant shaped so like a butterfly that the eye is makes from one to four stalks, three or often deceived at a distance of two or three four feet high, which bear their flowers at feet; they are rich dark brown, barred and the beginning of May. A fortnight after edged with yellow, and it blossomed con- the flowers fall the poppy-heads are fully tinuously for years, as soon as one flower developed, and their fitness is tested by fades another appearing in its place. One the eye and by a light pressure with the of the most singular of the orchidaceous fingers. It is very important to detect the exact

time of maturity. The too-ripe poppyhead "gives" to pressure; but when fully grown and still green, it resists. Then is length. In the Malay Is ands is found a the time to extract the opium, and the plant whose white and purple flower is cultivators at once go to work rapidly, about ten persons being employed on every acre-for if the heads were allowed to become dry the juice would disappear. The seed-pod being seized with the thumb and forefinger of one hand, a slight incision is dexterously made all around the abor of weeding out, and as a rule, should middle of the pod with a small scythe-like be plowed under as soon as the crop has knife held in the other. The cut must not been gathered; but if one has neglected to enter the seed cavity; if it did, the juice set a new bed the past spring, and desires | would flow inside, and be lost. The moto grow enough for family use, two or ment the incision is made, the white juice three rods of the old bed may be saved, and begins to escape all around, and is left to made to furnish another year what fruit is dry and thicken in the heat of the day for six or eight hours, when it becomes a yellow, resinous-looking substance, which way to clean out an old bed, is to spade in later turns to a darker hue. It is then the vines, leaving rows about a foot in scraped off with the knife, and squeezed into lumps as the gatherer proceeds. further to dry in the sun. While still powdered with sorrel seed to prevent them

maller seed pods and a darker But there are many varieties of these

An Experiment with the Pear Blight. A. C. reports to the Elmira Farmers' Club his successful restoring to health of a pear tree that was badly affected with the blight. The tree had been a good bearer, but he saw that the top boughs were dead down at least four feet, and every limb on the tree more or less affected. The land was rich with farm-vard

manure, but he concluded that it was wanting in mineral food, and ascertaining the mineral supply to the pear tree, he applied the remedy. He says: "I called my man and dug away the soil

for six or eight feet around the tree and down until the top roots were all uncovered, and then took 100 pounds of German salts (containing 15 pounds of pure potash) mixed it with four or five times its weight of earth, and spread it over the roots. I next took 75 pounds of superphosphate. and mixed it with earth and spread it on top of the mixture with potash salts. Then I took 50 pounds of lime mixed with earth and spread on top of of the potash and Grapes first coming in bearing should phosphate (these contain all the above not be permitted to perfect large crops of minerals). We then drew from the well fruit while young. It is excusable to fruit | 20 or 30 pails of water and gave the whole a bunch or so on a young vine, "just to a thorough wetting, and in one week's time test the kind," but no more should be per- I could see that the tree was reviving, and mitted till the vine has age and strength. blight apparently never extended an inch Vigorous growth and great productiveness | beyond what it was at the time of making are the antipodes of our vegetable world. | the experiment. The tree bore a small Encourage as much foliage as possible on crop of goo pears in the centre of the top the vines, and aim to have as strong shoots that summer, but at the extremities of at the base as at the top of the cane; this the limbs they fell off. The next year can be done by pinching out the points of it bore a large and fine crop of pears. the strong shoots after they have made a None fell off and no insects seemed to growth of five or six leaves. This will touch them. The third year was the same make the weak ones grow stronger. Young the crop large, fine and smooth, and this vines grow much faster over a twiggy the fourth year, the crop promises as good branch, stuck in for support, than over a as the two previous years. Now this proves straight stick, as a trellis, and generally do to my mind, (so far as one experiment can better every way. Where extra fine prove anything,) that what we call 'pear bunches are desired, pinch back the shoot blight,' is simply starvation; that the minpearing it to about four or five leaves above eral supplies in the soil had become exthe bunch. This should not be done indis- hausted and the tree was dying for want criminately with all the bunches. Too of food. I fed it, and it got well, and remuch pinching and stopping injures the turned me many times four-fold. And it production of good wood for next season. proves a little more, for what had been These hints are for amateurs, who have a a semi-annual bearer became an annual

> "I have used Simmons Liver Regulator with successful effect in bilious colic and

The state of the s

Horticultural Notes.

THE College Speculum easys: "Prof. Cook takes a pardonable pride in the appearance of his plum trees. He spent 10 minutes for 15 nights in illustrating to the Juniors his method of destroying the plum curculto conotrachelus nenuphar. As a consequence he has more plums on two trees than the whole College orchard can show," This shows that the price of plums is "eternal vigilance."

In setting out strawberry plants and the'r subsequent culture E. P. Roe advises to kerp the roots from frost, wind and sun. He states moist but well drained soil is best adapted to the strawberry. Avoid the shade trees. Cultivate deeply and keep the ground mellow and light. The more the ground is enriched. the larger and more abundant the fruit.

THE Horticultural Department of the Missouri Agricultural College, is now co-operating with the State Board of Horticulture in developing for the use of the people of the facilitate the even distribution of seed it is The State Board of Horticulture some years the sum of \$500 for the purchase of the original stock used in planting the grounds, for which the society was to receive one-half of the produce, and the college the remainder, to remain its property for development and

> PROF. MAYNARD, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, last year conducted an interesting experiment in reference to the girdling of grape vines. He girdled all the surplus canes, that is, all those not needed for next season's fruit spurs, removing a ring of bark one-fourth of an inch in width. The cost of labor was \$18.75, and the fruit sold ripening. The girdled canes are discarded the succeeding year, and new ones bear the fruit, the process not injuring the vitality of the vine.

PROF. BUDD, of the Iowa Agricultural apples grown, excepting a few Russian varities and a few winter sorts, plainly of Astrachanica origin. A few of these pears Dr. Lucus assures us are choice for table use. but the ones most defiant to wind and weather are only valuable for cooking and perry making. A silvery leaved variety grown here on nountain and valley for perry will prove a valuable stock upon which to grow better varieties. Top working on this stock is here very common "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSES SPLENDID POT PLANTS, specially pre-pared for House Culture and Winter Bloom, Delivered safely by mail, postpaid, at all post offices 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 2 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 fot \$10; \$100 for \$13. We CIVE a Handsome Present of Choice and Valuable ROSES Fredith every order. Our NEW CUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly illustrated—free to al THE DINCEE & CONARD CO.

West Grove, Chester Co., Pa s5-16t-6now

LOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY Established in 1852 13 CREENHOUSES! PRICED CATALOGUE FOR FALL, 882, MAILED FREE. SEND FOR IT. TUTTLE. Agt, Bloomington, Illinois au15st

chester Strawberry Plants, 75 doz, \$4 per 100. Valuable informat tion in free catalogue. Address F. I. SAGE & SON, Wethersfield, Ct. au154t

Hon Ritters are the Purest and Best Bit ters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Delion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicine in the world, and contain all the best and most curativ and contain all the best and most children properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulent, Hop Bitters are invaluable, beinhighly curative, tonic and stimulating, without being into xicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or aliment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remeraber, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.



In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only
Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people
UST PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES.

1. Pevers, Congestion, Indiamations. 25.
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 25.
3. Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants. 25.
4. Diarrhea of Children or Adults... 25.
5. Bysentary, Griping, Billious Colic... 25.
6. Cholera Morbing, Billious Colic... 25.
7. Reurnigle, Toothache Faceache... 25.
9. Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo 25.
10. Suppressed or Painful Periods... 25.
11. Suppressed or Painful Periods... 25.
12. Whites, too Profuse Periods... 25.
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing... 25.
14. Salat Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions. 25.
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains... 25.
16. Fever and Asue, Chill, Fever, Agues 50.
17. Piles, Bilnd or Bleeding... 50.
19. Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza 50.
29. Whooping Cough, violent coughs... 50.
21. Headaches, Signature or Chronic; Influenza 50.
22. Mercus Debility, Physical Weakness, 50.
23. Hissesse of the Heart, Papitation, 1.06.
24. Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or simple Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price, Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease. &c.
(144 pages), also illinatrated Catalogue FREE.
Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

my16.31 je6-3:n my16-3t je6-3 m

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for

Does a lame back or disordered urine india a cate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT URING THEN TO NOT URING THEN TO NOT URING THEN TO NOT URING THE STATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily over some the disease and restore healthy action. It is to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick suct or repy deposits, and dull dragging to prick suct or repy deposits, and dull dragging to pains, all speedily yield to its curative power, up as the surpress of the surpress of

KIDNEY-WORT

CANCER. OFFICE, 202 West 4th St. dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy, and certainly a public blessing."

New book on treatment and cure of Cancer. Sent FREE to any address on receipt of stamp. Address, Ors. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, Box 598, Oncinnati, O NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRADE MARK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

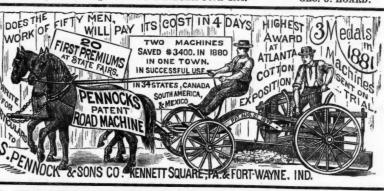
Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED Laboratory 77 West Third St., New York City. Druggists | Sell it.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—

This is to ce: tify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Paipitation of the Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used.

ELSIE, Clinton Co., Mich.

GEO. 8. HOARD.



cost of labor was \$18.75, and the fruit sold for \$36.18 more than the value of the same amount of fruit from the main crop, the advantage being in superior bunches and earlier ripening. The girdled canes are discarded

MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

Prof. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, now in Europe, writes from Reutlingen, in Wurtemburg: "The choice Flemish and French pears fail here about as completely as they do in Iowa, yet they have a class of thickly leaved pears hardier than any of the

FRUIT TREES. ORNAMENTAL TREES. PLANTS AND BULBS. **GRAPE VINES.** SHRUBS AND ROSES. SMALL FRUITS. An immense stock. Splendid Assortment. Warranted true. Remarkably cheap—40 CHOICE \$1 SETS. Send for Catalogue free. 25th year. 400 Acres. 18 Greenhouses. Address. THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio

CRAPE TREES. Headquarters for VINES Low Prices. Malling a Specialty. FAY'S PROLIFIC. Thoroughbred LAND and WATER FOWLS. Free Catalogues. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, New York.



only that are beneficial

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to re-move dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try Parker's GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man average of the strength of If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumaism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves. PARKER'S GINGER
TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take Ginger Topic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours, CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes, Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedia agents in the world, and isenticely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscor & Cos. N. Y. & Soc. & \$1\$ sizes, at dealers in drug.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is not hing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOUNE and look for signature of

TON COLOGNE and look for signature of

Cologne and look for signature of

Cologne and look for signature of

can every bottle. Any drugglit or dealer in perfumery
can supply you. 25 and 15 cent sizes.

LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.

COLOCNE

There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION and other diseases that follow a disored state of the Stomach and Bow-

MANDRAKE BITTERS

Will give immediate relief. After constination follows Billiousness Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice Apoplexy, Palpitations. Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause.
Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters Being tenic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Price 25 cts. per bottle.
For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions.
HENEY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

GOT CORNS Hofflin's Liebig's CORN CURE WILL CURE
All kinds hard or soft corns, callouses and bunions, cansing no pain or soreness, dries instantly, will not soil anything, and never fails to effect a cure; price 25c; by mail, 30c. The genuine put up in yellow wrappers and manufactured only by JOS. R. HOFFLIN, Wholesale & Retail Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.

35 10 \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free \$5 \$10 \$20 Address STINSON & Co., Portlannd, Me

Leave. 4:00 A. M. 11.40 F4
Day Express. 9:35 A. M. 6:15 P. A
Jackson Express. 5:55 P. M. 10:00 A. M
Gd. Rapids & Kal. Ex. 4:06 P. M. 11:50 A. M
(a) Evening Ex. 88:00 P. M. 80:00 A. M
Pacifis Ex. 19:50 P. M. 13:35 A. 1 Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-

October 16, 1881. Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depor

Detroit time, as follows:
Prains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
Mall, at 11:00 A. M. for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids,
and Grand Haven bleeping Car attached.
Prains Arrive—

Trains Arrive—
Through Mail, 5:20 p. M.
Detroit Express, 12:15 p. M
Night Express, 10:30 p. M.
Holly Express, 5:00 A. M.
T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office

154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail... *11:40 a m #9:46 a n Bay City & Ludington Exp #1:15 p m *12:08 n n Bay City & Ludington Exp #1:30 a m *11:55 p n

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays

C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH

On and after Sunday, July 9, 1882 trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows:
Going West Going East

Going West Going East

Detroit... 5:45 9:56 6:45 10:45 4:20 8:45
Plymouth 6:41 10:72 7:43 9.46 8:20 8:45
Plymouth 6:41 10:72 7:43 9.46 8:20 8:45
Howell ... 7:44 11:58 8:43 8:44 2:17 7:39
Chicago Ju 8:52 1:8 9:44 7:40 11:08 6:81
Lansinc... 9:00 1:15 9:50 7:35 1:00 6:25
Portland... 9:49 2:8 10:45 6:24 11:46 5:14
Ionia... 10:20 8:50 11:15 5:55 11:15 4:45
Greenville 11:05 4:00 11:15 5:55 11:15 4:45
Greenville 11:05 4:00 11:55 5:13 10:15 4:00
Howa'dCyll:30 4:49 12:40 4:35 9:25 8:15
Ionia... 4:29 8:05 10:45 3:40
Sheridan, 5:08 8:50 9:48 2:50
Stanton 6:27 9:10 9:30 2:35
Rdmors... 5:57 9:40 9:02 2:10
Big Rapids 7:25 11:15 7:30 12:30
CONNECTIONS.
Detroit, with Railroads diverging.
Plymouth, with Flint & Pere Marquette B'y.
Howard City, with Grand Rapids & Indiana
B. B.
J. B. MDullKEN W. A. CARPENTER,

R. R.
B. MDLLJKEN
Gen'l Supt.
Detroit
W. A. CARPENTER,
Gen'l Psas, Agt

WABASH, St. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R Depot foot of Brush Street.

Trains run on Chicago time.

Trains run on Chicago time.

Leave.

Leave.

Indianapolis Exp.... 6.45 a. m. 8.10 p. m.

Butler Accom 4.45 p. m. 10.20 a. m.

Ind. and St. Louis Ex 19.40 p. m. 11.40 a. m.

Third Street depot, via Toledo

Detroit time: 7.40 a. m.; *3.00 p. m.; *8.05 p. m.

*Paily *Except Saturday

Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and

Louisville. outsville.
Ticket offices, 167 Jefferson Avenue and at both depots.
W. H. UNDERWOOD, City . icket Agent.
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

MANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time.

comiler Bound of Teade.

HUMBAT KARMUR

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industria ing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers. Terms, in Advance.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

14 Larned Street West, (Tribune Co's.

Building,) Detroit.

**Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters register d, or precuring a money order, otherwise we can-not be responsible for the money.



State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, SEPT 5, 1882.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 217,197 bu, while the shipments were 58,798 bu. The visible supply of this grain on August 26 was 11,-565,661 bu. against 18,427,808 bu. at the decrease from the amount in sight the pre-Europe for the week ending August 30 were 3,605,654 bu, against 4,034,933 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday amounted to 153,697 bu., against 91,041 last week, and 726,209 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881.

With a dull market during the past week, prices of spot wheat have kept pretty steady, with No. 1 white showing a less of 1c, No 2 do 14c, and No 2 red 11c, between Monday and Saturday. The receipts are showing a gradual increase in volume, and when farmers have got through seeding, which they will do within the next week or ten days, we look for a decided increase in this market. Of corners to full up when the crop begins to course a large amount of the wheat is not yet in condition to come forward, owing to its having been dampened more or less by the rains, and most farmers will allow it to is quoted active but lower, at 715 to 72c dry out in the head rather than threshit at per bu. for spot, 712c for September depresent. This will all help to make a late market this season, and it may the first of October before the bulk of the crop begins to come forward. There is another point that will affect receipts. Very few farmers who have saved their wheat in good condition will take less than a dollar per bu at their nearest railway station. At such points for No. 1 white, and many farmers who are not pressed for ready money will take the chances of better prices ruling later in the season.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from August 15th, to September 4th:

	A mine	140. 1	NO. 2	NO. 2
	extra	white	white	red.
Aug15	0 00	1 06	1 03	1 0434
** 16	0 00	1 0714	1 02	1 0416
·· 17	0 (0	1 0784	1 02	1 051/
" 18	0 00	1 0814	0 00	1 0546
" 19.,	0 00	1 0834	1 0116	1 0634
" 21	0 00	1 08	1 0016	1 0534
" 22	0 00	1 08%	1 0256	0 00
" 23	0 00	1 09	1 7136	1 07
" 24	0 00	1 09	1 02	1 0816
25	0 00	1 08	1 0116	1 0716
" 26	0 00	1 0746	1 00	1 06
** 28	0 00	1 0712	1 03	1 06
" 29	0 00	1 0714	1 0116	1 0536
" 30	0 00	1 07:2	1 01	1 0514
" 31	0 00	1 07	1 00%	1 04
Sept 1	0 00	1 07	1 00	1 0434
44 Q	0 00	1 07	1 001/	1 0434
	0 00	1 04	1 0074	1 0494

" 4...... 0 00 1 0714 1 00 1 0434 Yesterday the market showed more strength, although trading was very light. Small receipts imparted firmness to spot

In futures September has declined to since our last issue, Octoder #c, while November and December are stronger at a slight advance. The following table gives the closing prices of futures each day for the various months during the past week:

Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1 0434 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0334 1 0344 1 The demand for foreign shipment is

larger now than for months, and keeps down the visible supply to a much lower point than usual at this season. It is generally given out by the press that the British grain crops are fully up to the average, but the amount of grain being imported into that country shows that dealers are undoubtedly of the opinion that prices are as low now as they are likely to be this season, and in this they are undoubtedly

The returns from the continent of Europe show no change since our previous reports as to the condition of the growing crop. The Russtan crop is undoubtedly far below that of last season, while in parts of Austria and Hungary the outcome is better in quality and larger in amount. Egypt, which generally exports from six to seven millions of bushels, will have nothing this season France is reported to have a crop large enough to meet all her own requirements, but her dealers seem to be taking a good deal of foreign grain all the same. The foreign markets are generally very quiet, the large receipts of grain causing a weak feeling among dealers.

The following table gives the prices of breadstuffs in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of

one week previous:	Sept 2.	Aug.	
Flour, extra State	13s. 0 d.	13s. 0	d
Wheat, No. 1 white	none	non	e.
do White Michigan.		98, 10	d
do No. 2 red		108, 7	
do spring No. 2	98. 2 d.	98. 6	
do Western winter.	9s. 5 d.	98. 5	d
_	+++		1

ATTENTION is directed to the card of Lamson Bros., commission merchants, Chicago. This is a well known firm, ranking among the most reliable of our regular Board of Trade.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week smounted to 500 bu, and the shipments were 4.377 bu. The visible supply in the country on Aug 26 amounted to 5,-587.814 bu, against 19,620,137 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances 233,570 bu, against 15,648,553 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 521,133 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 723 bu., against 7.117 last week, and 3,546 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. In regard to the reported increase in the visible supply, the Chicago Tribune remarks:

"The stock of corn in New pork at the close of last week was reported as 401,518 bu, being 105,194 bu less than a week previous. The stock of corn in Chicago was reported to have decreased 142,486 bu dur-ing last week, making an aggregate decrease for the two cities of 247,680 bu. Yet the New York "official" statement makes the visible supply to have increased some 500,000 bu during last week, which would mean an increase of some 750,000 bu in the aggregate of other points outside Chicago and New York. It is very difficult to see how this can be; it certainly does not square with what are here understood to be the facts of the corn move-

The better prospects of the new crop are the tendency is downward. Still stocks are so light and the country so bare of supplies that when any one wants to purchase he generally has to pay the highest price named in quotations. The weather the past month has been exceptionally favorcorresponding date in 1881. This shows a able for the growth of corn, and has been worth millions of dollars to the farmers of vious week of 844,594 bu. The exports to the country. If frost will only keep off about two weeks longer the bulk of the crop will be out of the way of damage, and in some sections of the State a week will they were 23,265,057 bu, against 17,144,727 be quite sufficient. The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the outcome of the crop this season at 1,860,000 of bushels, as compared with 1,192,000 in 1881. This looks well on paper, but we had better wait until the crop is secured before accepting the conclusions given. Prices in this market are quoted at 774 to 78c per bu. for No. 2, with dealers generally expecting lower prices as soon as the new crop is assured. There is one thing certain, the new crop will not be reinforced by any left over from former years, as it is doubtful if the country has been as bare of corn in ten years as at present. There will be many arrive, and it will therefore be some time yet before the market can look for very abundant supplies. In Chicago the market livery, and 701c for October, with more sellers than buyers.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 64,969 bu, and the shipments were 21,396 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Aug. 26 was 3,635,097 bu against 6,917,205 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks present prices ruling here shippers held in store here on Saturday were 34,335 cannot pay above 98c per bu. at bu. against 14,090 bu. the previous week, and 8,080 bu. at the corresponding date in 11c per 1b for second quality. The deout of the oat market, and it is very weak trade, and the best grades are usually calltember delivery sold at 39 tc, October at buyers. Quotations there are as follows: White No. 1 No. 2 No. 2. Cash oats are quoted at 38½c for No. 2 choice do, 7 to 8c;; part skim flats, choice, white, and \$1 36 to \$1 36tc for No. 1 mixed.

In Chicago prices are lower, and quots tions are 341 to 345c per bu. for spot No. 1 mixed, and also for September delivery and 33% per bu. for October and November

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The situation shows few changes to have taken place since our last report, and those are generally in the interest of stronger markets. The Wisconsin yards are reported to be in very bad shape-covered with vermin and likely to be more than half ruined. A correspondent of an eastern paper says that from La Crosse to Baraboo there is nothing but wide-spread disaster to report among the growers. In the east the situation is unchanged, the shortage in the New York crop being generally estimated at fully 25 per cent. Buyers are in the interior making contracts for the new crop wherever it is possible to do so. In regard to the New York market the Commercial Bulletin says:

"The market is in a somewhat excited condition, with stocks of 1881 crop now in comparatively few hands, the demand unusually active for this season of this year, and prices greatly unsettled on reports of a very unfavorable character regarding both the home and English crops. Cablegrams from London report sales of American hops there at £13, and also state that that price has been bid and refused. A lot of choice hops was purchased in the count yesterday at 50c there, by a local dealer."

The quotations in that market on Satur

day were as follows: N. Y. state, cropof 1881, choice (scarce). Nomins do do do mediums..... 48 650 do do do low grades..... 45 647 do crop of 1880, good to prime do do do low to fair.... nome do ald olds... Eastern, crop of 1881, fair to choice.... Wisconsin do do do

Messrs. W. H. & H. Le May, of London, in their circular dated 16th ult., say of the

foreign trade and prospects: "That there has been a further advance of 20s established for all descriptions of 1881 hops, and 10s on old hops. The hop plantations are in a worse state than ever plantations are in a worse state than ever before known; the few grounds that look-ed like growing a small crop are now severely struck with mould, and it is just possible that they may not have a hop pick-ed in them; the black pieces are past all recovery. The foreign hops that are arriving are chiefly 1867, 1870, and 1877, repacked and sulphured, and marked 1879's. The English law does not allow English hops to be so tampered with, but, of course, allows the foreigner to compete with home grown produce in a manner that will best pay

the British markets. This is "free bade,"

previous week, and 155,841 bu, at the same date in 1881. Very little movement is re-ported in the New York market, and quotations are more or less nominal. No. 1 ult, say: Canada is selling in small lots at \$1 per bu. for Europe the past eight weeks were In Chicago the receipts are becoming more liberal, and there is a fairly active trade, with prices ruling at 90c per bu for No. 2, and for September delivery at same figures. For No. 3 spot, quotations are 68 to 70c per bu, and for No. 4, 65c per bu. A great dealof the crop will be more or less discolor ed the present season, and bright samples will therefore be scarce and rule relatively high as compared with the lower grades.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter the past week have been light and of choice the supply is quite short. Prices are moving upward, and 21 to 22c per lb is readily paid for choice, fine flavored lots. Some very fine parcels have found purchasers at even higher figures. The lower grades are not much inquired for, and are only taken when good butter is not to be had. Other markets have advanced more rapidly than our own, and in Chicago there is a firm feeling, with prices considerably higher than a making a weak market for this grain, and week ago. Quetations there are as follows: Fancy creamery 29 to 30c, fair to choice do 25 to 28c, choice dairy 23 to 24c, and tair to good at 18 to 22c per lb. In New York the market is higher, but is in an unsettled state owing to large stocks held by dealers, who are said to be "booming" the market so as to get rid of their loads at figures that will save them from loss. However, as prices are higher in all the leading dairy markets, the advance really appears quite legitimate, especially as the drouth in New England still continues. and is cutting down supplies materially. Fancy State creamery is quoted there at 31 to 32c per lb, choice creamery at 29 to 30c, fair to good at 24 to 28c and ordinary at 20 to 23c. In its review of the market the Commercial Bulletin of Saturday says:

"Only the extreme high priced lots are now mentioned, and these upon investigation prove of small size, while further quiry seems to show that while a great many buyers have been frightened into purchasing, they do not take their goods away, and the stiffer tone on cost effectually shuts off all attempts at negotiating with hippers, except on the low grades, and even the latter do not sell well. Some outof-town orders have been spoken of during the week, but a portion of the goods bought on these remains here awaiting in-structions. It is also reported that some ward and south, are carrying full accumul ations of early packed goods and a portion under high cost. Some little call for pack ing has taken place, but nothing liberal.

Western butter is doing better in that market, and is quoted as follows:

Cheese is still in light supply in this market, and is held firmly at 111 to 121c per lb for best brands of State, and 10 to 1881. The bottom appears to have dropped mand is entirely for the local or near by and unsettled. Most of the trading is con- ed for. In Chicago the market is reported fined to futures, and No. 2 white for Sep- dull, with the situation favoring the 381c and No. 1 mixed for September at 38c. Full cream cheddars 10 to 11c; part skim 7½ to 8½c; common to fair skims, 5 to 6c, Young America 132 to 14c. In New York there is a slight advance noted in prices, with buyers generally inclined to accept the situation. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy State factory, 11 to 111c; choice State 10% to 10%c; fine do 10% to 10%c; fancy Ohio flats, 91 to 10c; choice do, 81 to 91c; fair to good do, 5 to 8c. The N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday says of the market.

"To-day the situation has not changed o any extent, the strictly fine goods curing attention, and quickly disappearing with 11 to 11 c about all buyers were inclined to bid, but those who secured strict y fancy white finding it necessary to go a There is, however, no high as 111c. special anxiety at these figures, and some of the trade object to the higher rate as a quotation. The off qualities of State fac ories have been sold on rather easy terms, and it is likely that fresh arrivals ar about all disposed of. The home trade has been a trifle better this week, and Ohio flats moderately active at about old gures. Dead skims nominal."

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 56s 6d per cwt. for choice American cheese against 57s. one week ago.

WOOL.

The wool markets at the east snov nore activity and strength, and in Boston quotations on X fleeces are a shade higher Dealers have also been inclined to hold their unwashed wools a little more firmly, and the result has been some falling off in the sales of the latter description. There has also been a less active movement of staple wools. But undoubtedly the only thing that prevents an advance in prices is the large receipts, which make manufacturers firm in their refusals to pay more while stocks are so large. The sales of the nast week in Boston footed 2,600,150 lbs. domestic and 202,600 lbs. foreign, or 2,802,750 lbs in all, against 2,471,170 lbs the previous week, and 2,390,600 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. The receipts of wool in Boston the past week were 13,340 bags and bales domestic and 1,298 bales foreign against 13,490 bags and bales domestic and 694 bales foreign for the previous week, and 5,313 bags and bales domestic and 808 bales foreign for the corresponding week of last year. Among the sales of washed fleoces in that market were the following: 93,000 lbs. Ohio X at 40 to 411c.; 260,300 lbs. Ohio X and XX at 41 to 42c.; 20,900 lbs. low and No. 2 fleeces at 36 to 37tc.; 12,-500 lbs. No. 1 Ohio at 43 to 44c; 13,000 lbs. The cut at foreign hops is intended for No. 2 and heavy do at \$2 to 34c; 88,000 the German dealers, who are said to be lbs. Michigan X at 40c; 46,300 lbs. do at gathering up the scrapings of all the crops | 39c.; 3,000 lbs. at 38c.; 28,000 lbs. on p. t.; for the past 20 years and sending them to 5,300 lbs. No. 1 Michigan at 42c.; 14,300 lbs. No. 2 do at 34 to 35c; 5,000 lbs. No. 1 and our British cousins should not ge mad | Wisconsin at 45c.; 77,000 lbs. various at about such an application of their pet doc- 391 to 461c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprise 39,500 lbs. fine grown on these grounds, of good size, Barley has not yet commenced moving delaine, at 44 and 45 cents; 2,000 lbs. un- smooth skin, well shaped, and an excellent in this market, and neither receipts nor washed delaine, at 30 cents; 40,000 lbs. cooking variety.

shipments are yet noted. The visible No. 1 combing, at 46 and 49c.; 23,000 lbs. supply of this grain on August 26 medium unwashed combing, at 27c.: 40. was 40,096 bu. against 28,292 bu the 000 lbs. unwashed combing on p. t.; 3,500 lbs. coarse combing, at 25c.

Messrs. W. C. Houston Jr., & Co., of says: Philadelphia, in their circular of the 31st

"The market continues quite active and there is a good demand for nearly all grades at present prices. In fact, there has been a hardening in values—which, how-ever, we can hardly express by any change in our quotations. In making sales no advance can be obtained, but wool is held with more firmness and outside figures are more easily realized for good lots. manufacturers are not buying ahead of their requirements to any extent, their consumption of raw material is large and their current wants create a large and healthy demand. The wool market is on a sound basis and the outlook is encourage ing for the continuance of a good business.

"Fall trade promises to be early and heavy. Our abundant crops have added greatly to the purchasing power of the country, and our mills will have to run

to their full capacity to supply the demand

for all classes of dry goods, which will compel them to continue to be free purbasers of wool. "With these favorable prospects it is natural for holders of wool to look for some advance. We do not say that prices will be no higher, for the large demand, combined with the firm feeling among Eastern and Western holders, may result in a further stiffening in values; but we see no prospects of any decided improve-ment in the near future that will warrant carrying any length of time. There may be a spurt in some especial grade, on account of a temporary scarcity or increased demand for it, but we do not anticipate any important change in general values.

A REPLY TO MR. MORRIS.

LONDON, Ont., Canada, August 22d, 1882,

DEAR SIRS:-Your favor of the 19th duly received. In reply we would say, that the wheat advertised by us as "Emporium Scott" is as we represented it to be, one of the best wheats ever grown in Canada or the United States, though it might be slightly mixed with other varieties -we have yet to see the wheat that is not -and when we hear from all parts of its giving the best of satisfaction, we know what we say to be right. We do not pretend to please every customer, for that article has yet to be made which will do so; and when such a "crank" as E. Morris writes us insinuating that the wheat is not as represented, we pay no attention to him, for he is the only customer of all we have sold to who has a word of complaint. Under such circumstances we know that we are right, and would pay no attention to any "crank." We sold the wheat for two seasons in the United States, and have had most favorable returns from it. It has also been advertised by those who procured seed from as, in the Country Gentleman and other agricultural papers, which is sufficient to show its merits. Furthermore we guarantee nothing we send out of our establishment. With all other seedsmen the growth, quality or productiveness of any article is not guaranteed, and cannot be expected. Yet our firm stands today unquestionably the best in Canada for sending out pure and reliable stocks.

Yours truly, PEAROE, WELD & CO. There is one point in Mr. Morris' stateand that is what the shipping tag of Mr. Morris bought the wheat from them. but offer no explanation of this circumshipped at Detroit, and probably Messrs. Pearce, Weld & Co. employed an agent the wheat the same season, and we know of two who expressed themselves as satisfied with it. Whether others were or were not we have not heard. As to Mr. Morris being a "crank," it would be best for the complaint before abusing him by calling him names. We do not believe he is a man who would complain if he had no to move until the arrival of reinforcements reason for it. We think if Messrs. Pearce, the latter. The use of the shipping tag of ous bodies of troops into an army, and put another firm to send out foul seed is a the commissariat into shape for emergen the Canadian firm would be guilty of, but the business of fighting will commence as it was done they should give an explana- These little skirmishes reported from day tion of it, if it is in their power to do so.

Some months ago, the publishers of a andsome looking paper called the Sunny South, published at Brownwood, Texas. applied for advertising rates in the FAR-MER, and accompanied their letter with references to some business men of that place, one a proprietor of the bank there. We sent them rates, and they forwarded a large advertisement with order to draw upon them for amount of bill. Upon looking over the advertisement we found that the whole affair was simply a lottery scheme, in which the advertisement was intended to induce our subscribers to invest. We promptly notified the parties that we could not give it space in the FARMER, no matter how great the inducement. We see that some of those who were led to invest in the scheme through the publications of the advertisenent in other papers, are now denouncing the publishers and the scheme as frauds Our readers can always feel certain that a lottery is a fraud every time, no matter whether it is conducted by a newspaper publisher or any other gambler. Leav hem all alone if you don't want to be

WE have received samples of some regetables grown in the Experimental Garden of D. M. Ferry & Co., under the superintendence of Prof. W. W. Tracy. They consist of Crosby's Early Sweet Corn, a well flavored variety with large bright kernels, average sized ear well filled to the top. Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage is of medium size, firm, and very fine in every respect. The Sum mer Crookneck Squash is well known to every one who grows vegetables. Hosford's No. 1 tomato is a choice variety as

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week,

"A disaster equal to that of last year i not now possible, but it is evident that a large proportion of the crop may be seriously damaged. Prices of wheat were ls to 3s lower. Foreign wheat was inanimate; stocks are large and prices have fallen slightly. For off coast wheat there was scarcely any inquiry. There were 34 arrivals and six sales. Business in cargoes on passage and for shipment is dull; values are lower. Floating bulk is increased 58,000 quarters. Fine malting parleys are scarce and prices are bigher.

WE note that in the last issue of the Lansing Republican a Mr. H. Crawford says he has heard it suggested that sprouted wheat could be utilized for seed, and he gives the following mode as an easy one of testing the matter: "Take the very worst sample you can pick out of a crop of wheat and thoroughly dry it, then sow it in your garden and you will note with perhaps some surprise, but far more pleasure, that the previous growth of the ternel will not interfere with a second, third, or fourth germination." While in the country the past week we heard the same question discussed. One experienced farmer said that if he had nothing else to sow he would sow the sprouted wheat, but as he had good seed he preferred to use it. Another one said that in 1855, the year when nothing but sprouted wheat could be had, farmers all planted it, and he had never heard of any one losing a crop by growing it. Without some positive test it would hardly be safe to risk it, but still we believe it would grow. Could not some of our readers test this and send us the results for publication? It could be done in a few days by sowing in a small box, where it could be watched and forced along as rapidly as possible.

JOHN DAVIS, U. S. Commercial Agent at Gloucester, England, in a recent report to the Department of State, says:

"The swine fever has been in this disrict in seme localities for the past two years, and during that time every means have been tried and used to prevent its spreading. It has now increased to such an alarming extent that a royal commission has been issued to inquire into the cause and devise means to prevent its spread. and, if possible, stamp it out. This and the adjoining county of Berkshire are both noted for the number and breed of hogs, and this disastrous fever will have a very distressing effect on the bacon market. The London market is supported largely from this district with its fresh pork and bacon. It is generally supposed that the public markets for swine in this and other cities will be closed in a short time. A number of hog breeders have been served with notice to keep their hogs confined to their own premises, and to use every means to cleanse and fumigate the same. We can not hope for a supply of bacon from anywhere but the United States, and the demand in the near future must be very large. THE Cincinnati papers are engaged in

fighting the Egyptians on paper, and the warlike editors lay out plans for General Wolseley every day that ought to paralyze the obdurate heathen. If the British had a few of newspapers editors for generals they would soon bring the war to a close-in ment that is not explained by this reply, their minds. We have always observed that however little a man Messrs. D. M. Ferry & Co., of this city, may know he always feels compe-Messrs. D. M. Ferry & Co., of this city, was doing upon the wheat of Pearce, Weld & Co. They acknowledge that General, or furnish him with a plan over a trellis 50 feet long. It is of the Catawba ation of the opposite party. One of the stance. The wheat was undoubtedly Cincinnati editors says Wolseley does not know his business, while Gen. Sherman. who has visited the country where the at this point. If so, might not the agent fighting is in progress, says Wolseley's be at the bottom of the trouble in this movements are masterly, and display a case? Other parties purchased some of thorough acquaintance with the art of war. But of course the editor knows better about such things than the general. THE reports from Egypt are of a very conflicting nature. At one time Arabi

firm to investigate the grounds he had for Pasha's army is fast falling to pieces from internal feuds, and the next day he is re ported so strong that the British are afraid The truth probably is that Gen. Wolsley' Weld & Co. would investigate the doings army is not yet in shape to move so soon of their subordinate who filled Mr. Morris' after a long voyage, and time will be given order, they may change their opinion of to let the men recover, organize the varidouble meanness that we do not believe cies. When this is done, and not before to day are really designed to make the men alert, and render them cool under fire It may be some weeks yet before the army is in shape or the weather sufficiently cool for an advance to be ordered. When it commences, Arabi's army will not be found nearly so destructive to the British as the M. ROUDAIRE, a French scientist, recent

ly laid before the government of that ountry a scheme for flooding the Sahara, or Great Desert, with water from the Med iterranean. It was referred to a committee who have just reported that the scheme is practicable, but too costly for the advantage to be gained by it.

Mr. J. C. Sterling, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, gave us a call on Saturday. He reports the entries for the State Fair coming in rapidly. In live stock they exceed last year's entries in every class except Shorthorns. Everything looks favorable for a good fair.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Flint young ladies have organized a cooking

A firm at Kaiamazoo has made 1,070 wind-

An invoice of velocipedes has been shipped from Three Rivers to Sweden. Alpena has 8 000 inhabitants, and is the largest city in the State without a railroad.

About \$1,000 worth of blackberries are ship ped every day from Stevensville, Berrien Co. The Adrian Times says the Hudson cream-ery has paid \$3,500 to farmers for cream since May 1st.

Sill's new paper mill at Monroe opened last week, and is turning out a fine grade of nanilla paper.

A horse pulled a stairway out of a building at Midland, lately. It had been hitched fast and didn't want to stay.

A lady of Climax, near Kalamazoo, has sold \$145 worth of whortleberries from her nusband's farm this season.

The general offices of the C. & G. T. road,

formerly located at Battle Creek, were removed on the 1st to Chicago. Richardson's wollen mills at Rochester,

lately burned, will be rebuilt, the citizens generously subscribing \$1,000.

Port Huron Times: Seventy-five members of the 22nd Michigan Infantry assembled at the reunion held here last week. A man living at Bancroft, and one at Fowl-

erville are reported to have lost each a horse through feeding them grown wheat. Mrs. Hovey, living near Flint, drowned herself and infant son in a tub of water, during a fit of temporary insanity, last week.

A Saginaw fiorist has a four year old fig tree which this year has borne about thirty figs, the first fruit it has ever brought to perfec-The Manchester Enterprise frankly admits that that village claims some of the worst sidewalks in Michigan, which is saying a good

Coldwater Republican: A new dwelling belonging to J. T. Burns was destroyed by fire last week, causing a loss of \$1,700 to Mr.

According to the Marshall Statesman 20,000 bushels of new wheat had been marketed there prior to the 1st of September, at \$1 per bushel.

Dr. Conklin, of Manchester, has perfected a new early peach, the Early Curtis, for which he claims early ripening and good keeping

Dr. W. H Palmer, of Jackson, was examined last week, charged with the embezzlement of a part of the funds raised for policeman

Dr. D. A. Joy, late of the University, and one of the heroes of the row there, lately broke his arm while trying to manage a bi-The Lexington Jeffersonian says the pros-

pect for a good apple crop is dwindling in Sanilac County, owing to the falling of the A patch of wild white blackberries is re-

ported in Ada township, Kent County, and the editor of the Grand Rapids Eagle says they are large and of fine flavor. At Kalamazoo, on the 29th, Chas. Barrett

was struck by the rear car of a freight train and knocked under another train passing the other way, killing him instantly. A stalk of corn cut from an Unadilla corn field measured 13½ feet in height, and the ears are 7½ feet from the ground. That

crop will have to be harvested with a step-ladder. A Weston, Lenawee County, man named Baker will spend thirty days in ja!l for the liberty he took in beating his wife. In this country a man cannot "larrup his own dare wife," as Pat puts it.

Battle Creek Tribune: A. J. Baxter, of Burr Oak, has a field of Russian corn which averages 14 feet in height. The tallest stalk is 15 feet eight inches, and the greatest num-ber of ears on a stalk is nine! Twenty palace stock cars, with 18 head of

cattle in each, passed through Port Huron on the 31st ult. The train was drawn by two engines and is to make the run between Chicago and New York in 63 hours. Niles Republican: Annie Eden, feeding a press at the plate factory, caught both hands in the machinery, and as it was several minutes before the belt could be cut, she was

severely burned nearly to the elbows. A man was killed at Ypsilanti on the night of the 31st ult., by an express train. He had over \$600 on his person, and from books and papers it is thought his name was Henry Stetson, and his occupation that of a ditch

A venerable grandmother at Elsie, this State, attempted to send her grand daughter to the Reform School because she had a beau home from church. The judge decided that such attentions were not sufficient grounds for making a girl a State charge. Adrian Times: Jonathan Rowley reports having received from Loyster & Son, of the

Hudson creamery, in seven months, \$137.30 or the cream from the milk of one new milch Saginaw Herald: Mr. Frederick Ittner has

variety, and the fruit is fine. The bout 15 years old. A little three year old son of Mr. Culmbach of Franciscoville, followed his mother to the field, to which she was carrying; his father's luncheon, when the mother returned she found the boy had climbed the gate, on the top of which was a barbed wire, and fallen off into

the field where there was a vicious ram, which kad probably butted him to death. Plainwell Independent: A heavy coat of George Wilson's threshing machine aught by the cogwheels and drawn in, and sefore the teams could be stopped the horse ower was badly injured and almost ruined. before the teams could be scopped the hors power was badly injured and almost ruined The owner had to send to Battle Creek t

Monroe Commercial: Capt. Whitney thinks supposed to be the Favorite, which he discovered recently about two miles from shore. The Favorite was sunk in 1843, and had on board 263 barrels of whiskey, six pipes of brandy, and a quantity of stoves, sheet coper and other merchandise.

have it repaired.

Birmingham Eccentric: Two tramps gave ne house of George McHenry, of Gilbert's Lake, a thorough overhauling one day re Lake, a thorough overnathing one day re-cently, during the absence of the family carrying off everything of value they could get their hands on. They were afterward ar-rested, most of the stolen property recovered and the young thieves now languishin jail.

Sylvester Gardner, a young man of 19, em loyed as farm hand in the vicinity of Dray on Plains, Oakland County, was arreste last week on a charge of burglary from Ira Hiller, for whom he had formerly worked. Mr. Hiller was aroused from sleep, and reaching over the footboard, caught and secured the intruder's hat, which led to his The Plainwell Independent is authority fo

the statement that a market gardener of Otsego was discovered applying Paris greet to a large patch of cabbage, to kill the worms. Such a use of this deadly poison is likely to prove fatal to more than one con-sumer. It is not safe to use poison on such vegetable as cabbage, where particles can lodge in the leaves, and be served with them. That lot of cabbage ought never to be put nto market.

Many logs have been stolen from the Mus-kegon Booming Company. Logs escape from the booms, and float into the lake; and a man was detected regularly employing a a man was detected regularly employing a steam tug to gather them up and tow them to Grand Haven, where he had them sawed up as his own, before the booming company's tugs got around. The other day, the boom-ing company loaded a tug with a gang of men, chartered a barge for Chicago went to Grand Haven and loaded the with sawed lumber bearing the marks, befor the sheriff of Ottawa could get out a warrant and sent out on the barge 78,000 feet. This makes things nearer even; and if the man who had the sawing done goes to law, he will be arrested for stealing the logs.

General News. Edison has taken out 24 more patents on

Holden & Timberlake, Cincinnati grain ealers, have suspended; liabilities \$15,000. The city treasurer of Philadelphia runs a ank account just now of a little over \$4,000,

Miss Ida Lewis is 40, and has had charge of Lime Rock lighthouse, Newport, for twenty years.

Richmond brokers are buying confederate conds, paying as high as \$7.50 per thousand Two barns on the Sprague estate at Cranston, R. I., were burned, last week, by incendiaries; loss, \$20,000.

G. W. Spencer, a traveling physician, committed suicide on the 30th at Elkhart, Ind. by taking morphine.

At Marshall, Mo., Frank Edwards and Geo. Dunn fought about a debt of \$8, last week. Edwards' throat was cut.

A band of Apaches raided Calabasas Valley, Arizona, last week, and killed over 20 men, women and children.

Over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped direct from Kansas City to St. Paul and Minneapolis for milling.

Forepaugh, the showman, owns 167 houses in Philadelphia and has just bought a whole block in Chicago for \$110,000.

Illinois boasts of the largest wheat crop, except one, ever grown in the State, while the quality is above the average. The railway bridge at St. Rose on the Capada Pacific went down, last week, wrecking a freight train and interrupting travel.

The Irish malcontents in New York pro-fess to believe that about \$900,000 of the skir-mishing fund is still unaccounted for.

Pratt, thieving cashier of the Kewanee bank, restor d \$6,000 in gold last week. He had buried it in his father's barnyard.

The bodies of nearly 100 persons drowned during the recent floods in the vicinity of Fort Concho, Tex., have been recovered.

W. H. Lloyd & Co., Philadelphia, bankers, have failed, with liabilities at about \$15,000, The losses are mostly country depositors.

The Somerville flour mills at Somerville, Mass., were entirely destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. Loss, \$24,000; insurance, \$12,000. Mary Barlos, of Helens, Ark., died there recently, and the next day her betrothed, Thomas Page, committed suicide on her

grave. The State cattle officials are killing off the infected herds at Sennett, N. Y., as fast as prices can be fixed for the stock with the

Frederick Pralft, aged 75, drank a quantity of caustic soda or lye in mistake for lemonade, at Philadelphia, and died in horrible The decline in canal business is shown by

that of the Lehigh Canal, Pa., which 29 years ago ran 1,500 boats and now has less than 500. Surgeon General Hamilton is advised that

at Brownsville, Texas, 70 cases of yellow fever and two deaths had been reported in 24 hours. The frauds of Hunter, the absconding Montreal notary, foot up about \$200,000, the losses falling mainly on widows, spinsters

Ninety Russian refugees, Jews, sent to this country by European Hebrew aid committees, were sent back to London last week, on the steamer Indiana.

Gus. Tompkins and George Maloney, two prisoners in the Harris County, Texas, jail, quarreled last week, and Tompkins stabbed Maloney to death. A negro couple in Philadelphia begged money to bury their dead child, then sold the corpse to a medical college and went on a

prolonged drunk. The large silk manufacturing firm of R. H Adams & Co., at New York and Paterson, N S., has made an assignment. The liabilities are given at \$700,000.

On account of yellow fever at Pensacola the navy yard at that place will be closed and the troops at Fort Barancas removed to Mt. Vernon barracks, Mobile. The Mississippi River Commission at its meeting in New York, last week, decided to expend \$100,000 in levee building below the

th of the Red River. Dr. Reyburn has filed a bill for \$8,500 for professional services at the bedside of President Garfield. Drs. Hamilton and Agnew

G. A. Demarest, an agent for D. M. Ferry & Co., the Detroit seedsmen, was knocked senseless and robbed of \$800, a horse, buggy and watch, at Harris, Minn., last week. A fleet of 40 vessels from Key West are

gathering sponges off Arclote and Clear Water Harbor. On one day last week \$5,000 worth of sponges were bought at Key West. Mrs. Hammond, better known as "Belle Bond," the confederate spy, was arrested at Philadelphia, last week, charged with uttering a forged check to a pawnbroker in that

At Monroe, La., in a quarrel between Henry Wilson, a prominent planter, and Andrew Parker, the latter shot Wilson to death. The shooting grew out of a quarrel about some hogs.

By direction of the President the Department of West Point has been discontinued, and the Military Academy placed under the supervision of the general of the army.

The Milwaukee Knights of Labor have concluded to enter the fall campaign and cast their votes for the nominees of the trades assembly, thus giving the latter fully 7,000 Of the shoes furnished by contractors to

shoe the Indian ponies one has just been for-warded to Washington as a frightful example. It is $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size and weighs three pounds. Mrs. Annie Burns, a leavenworth washerwoman, died 16 years ago, and the proper proofs of her demise are wanted in Ireland,

as her six children have fallen heirs to a for One firm in Montana has sent 17,000 head of cattle east this year over the Northern Pacific line. Stock raisers are rushing their ock to market that they may realize

the present high prices. A special from Indian Territory says that the trial of the prisoners engaged in the Sands rebellion has concluded in a verdict of guilty, and punishment of 140 lashes on the bare back has been duly inflicted. The Ohio Wool Growers' Association has

adopted resolutions against a reduction of the tariff on wool, and appointed Hon. Col-umbus Delano to represent the association

The largest locomotive ever built has just been completed at Paterson, N. J., for the Central Pacific road, and 24 more will be con-structed. The weight will be 62 tons each, and they have eight driving wheels.

efore the Tariff Commission.

The office and furniture manufactory of J. B. Brewi & Co., 132 and 134 Essex Street, were partially destroyed by fire on the 30tk; loss on stock and building estimated at from \$45,000 to \$60,000, partly insured. The peach and apple crop in Texas this year is so immense that the owners of the fruit, in preference to seeing it rot on the ground, have formed stock companies and

The State Labor Convention opened at Philadelphia last week, with 100 delegates present. The convention denounced the statements which have been made that the labor party would sell its vote to the highest bidder as untrue.

started mills for the manufacture of peach

Six inches of rain has fallen all over the southwest, and it is estimated that 25,000 head of sheep, besides horses, cattle, mules and 75 human beings have perished. The railroad track and 50 houses at Laredo, Tex., have been washed away. The peak in Virgil, Cortland County, N. Y.

on which the State survey station is located, is the highest peak of land in the State, it being 2,100 feet above the level of the sea, while the highest point of the Catskills is only 2,000 feet above the level. Maj. Ellis P. Phillips, of Philadelphia, for ten years superintendent of the Alms House, and a prominent politician, was arrested on the 1st, on a charge of embezzling city warrants. The amount embezzled will

each several thousand dollars. The treasury has ordered all the current subsidiary silver held at different places to be transferred to the Philadelphia mint for recoinage. The deposits include a large amount of three-cent, five-cent and twenty-cent silver coins which are practically un-

A bicycle rider, while riding at full speed near Springfield, Mass., the other day, met with a singular mishap. A muskrat attempt-ing to cross the road got caught in the large wheel and brought the machine to a sudden stop. The rat was killed and the rider al-

current.

The Brunswick House and Pleasant House, at Old Orchard Beach, Me., were both destroyed by fire on the 31st; loss, \$10,000.

There are no fire of the place. On afely escaped, m

SEPTEME

The laying of monument will be it is expected that will close for the will be added theight to 330 feehead of the godd The excitemen was slowly ly fired up again what is said to be

what is said to a near Balltown, a of Garfield. This unexplored field, boom in real esta A man named l A man named Hamilton, Ont., wandered down Falls, Ont., on the over the precipi bottom, a distan The woman lodg were heard, and

The Keeley Moin Philadelphia said all differen company were a sing arrived at the total shares of the inventors. the inventor was

The specie in nany since last The annivers

rith unusual en The strike of It is said that Cholera continuis. At M reported to have Sweden come

be as powerful to handle. Great anxiety tain order, the der and plunde There is a p discovery of a Egyptians and Owing to the

dria, persons w

By the derail burg, Austria, was thrown d persons killed, A letter from been given from town or village have received f A Calcutta d curred between at Salem, durin

An extraordi Pesth, Austri vineyards, mai ing 50 houses. A cable dist that out of 78 days at Yokob Tokio about 80 for their respe South Carolin

been stopped, rainy season. laborers can v week, owing t Arabi has se Wolseley, aski ed for eight da for a discontin

Magellan.

that Arabi Pas will be necess and methodic force. The fi the last engag very slight of rifles used by endered unse Particulars show that it v high officials

to foreigners, apparently de Tai-in-Kun,

ers. The Jap forced to fly. United States K I know Ho tion honestly them the hig credit for ma claim for the were first off high rank fre and are more bined. So lo continue to have never b

medicine.

NEW

NE This is a wind wheat to rais all other varial kinds of very hardy, s vil-proof, bal 1 to 6 bags
5 to 15 bags
15 to 50 bags
Car lots, in 1
These price
companied b
troit or New

ssat Lai

. D Is the oldes has the most rooms, most and better iness college the business Call of the L:

here are no fire engines within three miles githe place. One hundred and fifty guests fely escaped, many losing a portion of their

1882.

basas Val-ed over 20

heat crop, tate, while

the Can-

ork pro-

Kewane reek. He

drowned

icinity of ered.

bankers

t \$15,000.

merville.

re on the \$12,000.

lied there petrothed, e on her

s fast as with the

quantity

horrible

hown by which 29

sed that f yellow ported in

0,000, the spinsters

at to this

on the

ney, two xas, jail, s stabbed

begged sold the nt on a

rson, N. abilities

sed and to Mt.

low the

f Presi-

Agnew

buggy

" Belle

in that

filitary

placed of the

7,000

ors to

n for-

asherproper eland, a for-

head thern their

upon

that

ation

just

of J. reet, Oth; from

and

ching.

The laying of stone on the Washington monument will be resumed September 5, and its expected that by December 15, when it sits expected that by December 15, when it will close for the winter, about 40 feet more will be added to the shaft, increasing the hight to 330 feet, 21 feet higher than the head of the goddess of liberty on the capitol.

The excitement in the new oil regions, shich was slowly cooling down, was suddenfired up again last week, by the striking of that is said to be a 1,000 barrel a day gusher that is said to a specific to the said to om in real estate in that vicinity.

A man named Rutherford and his wife, of familion, Ont., both in a hilarious condition, randered down the river road to Niagara falls, Ont., on the night of the 30th, and fell mer the precipice. The man went to the ottom, a distance of 150 feet and was killed. he woman lodged in a tree, where her cries to heard, and she was rescued by Official

The Keeley Motor Combany has a meeting a Philadelphia on the 29th, at which it is said all differences between inventor and company were adjusted, and an understanding arrived at that upon the payment of \$1,000 to Keeley, and the issuance of 1,500 additional shares of the company's stock to him, the inventor was to go ahead with the work studding his engine. f building his engine.

The specie in the Imperial Bank of Gerpany since last report has decreased 7,816,000

The anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan was celetrated throughout Germany with unusual enthusiasm.

The strike of the Dublin police is virtually ended; the men are to be reinstated and their grievances investigated. It is said that 80 men are confined in the Dublin hospitals from wounds received during the recent riots in that city.

Cholera continues to ravage the Philippine Islands. At Manila alone 300 deaths are reported to have occurred in one day. Sweden comes to the front with a new ex-losive called sebastine, which is claimed to leas powerful as dynamite and much safer

Great anxiety is felt at Cairo by Europeans least the authorities will not be able to maintain order, the populace threatening to murder and plunder.

There is a panic in Alexandria over the discovery of an alleged plot between the Egyptians and Greeks to murder all other European residents.

Owing to the scarcity of water in Alexandria, persons with no fixed occupation or visible means of support are not allowed to land there or enter the city.

By the derailing of the railway near Freiburg, Austria, on Monday, an express train was thrown down an embankment and 84 persons killed, or badly wounded. A letter from Lima states that orders have been given from headquarters to burn every town or village where Peruvian troops may

have received food or assistance. A Calcutta dispatch says a bloody riot oc-curred between Hindoos and Mohammedans at Salem, during which many lives were lost.

Troops are now patroling the streets. An extraordinary hail storm occurred near Pesth, Austria, last week, destroying the vineyards, maize fields and partly demolishing 50 houses. Many workmen were killed. A cable dispatch from Yokohama states that out of 785 cases of cholera within 20 days at Yokohama, 527 cases proved fatal. At Tokio about 80 cases and 50 deaths occurred

Four German expeditions to observe the transit of Venus will soon leave Hamburg for their respective stations in Connecticut. South Carolina, Costa Rica and Straits of

All heavy work in the Panama Canal has been stopped, owing to the setting in of the rainy season. It is said that none of the laborers can work more than three days of a week, owing to sickness.

Arabi has sent a flag of truce to General Wolseley, asking that operations be suspended for eight days, with a view of negotiating for a discontinuance of hostilities. General Wolseley has refused to accede to this request, and offers, instead, an armistic of one

Latest dispatches from the seat of war state that Arabi Pasha has regained confidence. It will be necessary to prepare for a scientific and methodical advance and to attack him in force. The fire of the English infantry in the last engagement appears to have inflicted very slight damage upon the enemy. The rifes used by the British troops are apt to be rendered unserviceable by hard usage.

Particulars from the Corean insurrection show that it was thoroughly organized with high officials as its leaders. The Queen was killed, as were also her attendents and those silled, as were also her attendents and those members of the court known to be friendly to foreigners. The King was spared, but is apparently dethroned in favor of ex-Regent Tai-in-Kun, a violent opponent of all foreigners. The Japanese legation was attacked and forced to fly. The Corean treaty with the United States has been rejected.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880. I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures-all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them-something I

have never before done with any other patent J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

NEW VARIETY WALLACE WHEAT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

This is a white wheat, very stiff straw, has stood up well this year. It has yielded better than the Clawson and bids fair to be the most desirable wheat to raise, and to supersede the Clawson and all other varieties of wheat. It has been raised on all kinds of soil and has done remarkably well, is very hardy, standing the winter well. It is a wet-vil-proof, bald wheat. Price in lots as follows:

1 to 6 bags (2 bushels). \$5 50 each 5 to 15 bags (2 bushels). 5 00 ea. h 15 to 15 bags (2 bushels). 4 00 each Carlots, in bags (2 bushels). 3 75 each These prices include bags. Orders must be ac-companied by cash, postoffice order, drafts on De-troit or New York, or by express. Address H. S. CLAWSON, Laingsburg, Shiawassee County, Mich.



DETROIT, MICH.

Is the oldest, largest, most thorough and practical, has the most able and experienced teachers, finest rooms, most complete system of actual business, and better facilities every way than any other business college in Michigan, Ask cur graduates and the business men of Detroit about our school. Call or send for circulars. a22-4m



STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS OF 1882

Name of Society.	Where Held.	Date of Fair.	Secretary.	Address.
MICHIGAN STATE AG'L SOC'Y Michigan State Horticultural Soc'y Ohio State Agricultural Society Tri-State Fair Association Indiana Agricultural Society North Eastern Indiana Ag'l Society Western Michigan Agricul' Society Western Michigan Agricul' Society Western Mich Agricultural Society Central Mich. Agricultural Society Northeastern District	JACKSON Jackson Columbus Toledo. Indianapolis. Waterloo Grand Rapids Ypsilanti. Lansing East Saginaw Peoria Fond du Lac. Fond du Lac. Tondous Topeka Austin Topeka Austin Toronto, Ont. St. Louls Worcester Little Rock Denver, Col Carbondale Coynthiana, K	SEPT"R. 18 to 23 September 18 to 22 Aug 28 to Sept 1 September 11to 16 Sept'mber 25 to 29 October 2 to 6. September 25-30 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 11-16 September 11-16 September 11-16 September 11-16 September 11-16 September 11-16 September 11 to 16 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 5 to 21 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 3 to 16 October 16 to 21. August 1 to Oct 1.	J. C. STERLING C. W. Garfield C. W. Garfield Chamberlain John Farley Alexander Heron A R. Stevens James Cox Frank Joslin B. B. Baker Sounner Howard D. Fisher Geo E Bryant J. R. Shaffer D. W Seller Daniel Wheeler Geo Y. Johnson E. C. Bartholomew Chamber Chamb	MONROE. Grand Rapids. Columbus Toledo. Indianapolis, Waterloo. Grand Rapids. Ypsilant. Lansing. Flint. Springfield. Madison. Fairfield. Harrisburg. Portamouth. Topeks. Austin, Texas. Minneapolis.

COUNTY FAIRS OF 1882.

Name of Society.			Tame of Society. Where Held. Date of Fair. Secretary.				Secretary.	Address.		
Armada	Conntr	Agr'l Soci	ot v	Armada		October 4	to 6	J. E. Barringer	Armada,	
	do	do	cty	Bay Cit		Septembr	20 to 2?	E T Bennett	Bay City.	
Bay	do	do		Coldwa		Septembr	28 to 29	J. D. W. Fisk	Coldwater.	
Branch	do	do	****	Cassopo		Septemb'r	20 to 22	L. H. Glover	Cassopolis.	
Clinton	do	do	****	St. Joh	ns	Septemb'r	26 to 29	H P Adams	St. Johns.	
Calhoun	do	do	****	Marsha	11	Septemb'r	26 to 29	Geo. S. Woolsey	Marshall.	
	do	do		Charlot		Septemb'r	20 to 29	Esek Pray	Charlotte.	
Eaton		do	*****	Travers		Septemb'r	12 to 15	H D Campbell	Traverse City.	
Grand Tr		do	****	Ithaca.		October 4	to 6	O F Jackson	Ithaca.	
Gratiot	do		***	Flint		October 3		John H Hicok	Flint.	
Genesee	do	do	****	Hillsda		October 3	to 6	F. M. Holloway	Hillsdale.	
Hillsdale	do	do	****	Mason .		Sentemh'r	26 to 28	O F Miller	Mason.	
Ingham	do	do	****	Ionia.		October 3	to 6	LE Rowley	Ionia.	
Ionia	do	do	****	Adrian.		Sentemh'r		S B. Mann	Adrian.	
Lenawee	do	do	****	Howell,	********	Septemb'r	26 to 28	F O Burt	Howell.	
Livingsto		do	****			Septemb'r	13 to 15	W H Acker	Richmond.	
Macomb	do	do	****	Richmo		Sept 12 to		John Rice	Ludington,	
Mason	do	do	****	Luding		Sept to the		P S Dodge	Stanton.	
Montcaln		do	****	Stanton		October 4		G K Estes	Bear Lake.	
Manistee		do		BearLa		Sept'r 19 t		H. T. Cole	Monroe.	
Monroe	do	do		Monroe		October 3		Noah Tyler	Pontiac.	
Oakland	do	do		Pontiac		Sept'r. 12		E. D. Richmond	Hart.	
Oceana	do	do		Hart	*****	October 4		J T Minchin	Evart.	
Osceola	do	do		Evart .		October 3		Samuel Cross	Centerville.	
St. Josep	h do	do	****	Centerv		October o		E B Hayes	Watronsville.	
Tuscola	do	do		Watrou	sville.	October 4	, 5 00 0	C. A. Harrison	Paw Paw.	
Van Bure	n do	do		Paw Pa		October 10	00 10	David M. Finley	Ann Arbor.	
Washten	aw do	do		Ann Ar				S P Reynolds	Stockbridge.	
Stockbrid	lge Agri	cultural S	ociety.	Stockb	ridge .	October 10		G. W. Cramton	Hadley.	
Hadley D	istrict A	gricultural	Society	Hadley	*****	October 10			Eston Rapids.	
Eaton Ra	pids Un	ion do		Perfor 1	Rapids	October 11	to 13	A Osburn	Ovid.	
Ovid Uni		do	*****	Ovid		October 10	to 13	E. B. Voorhees,	Litchfield.	
St To We	llow IIni	on do		Litchfle		October 10	10 13	S B Agard	Plainwell.	
Plainwell	(Allega	n County)	Union.	Plainwe	ell	October 3	00	W. H. Hooper	North Branch.	
North B	anch					October 4,	o and 6	F. S. Porter		
Union As	ricultur	al Society.		Farming	gton	September	26to 29	F. D. Clark	Farmington.	



s now ready and will be malled FREE to all applicants. Send for it! If your Clawson wheat imming out send for our circular and prices of CHAMPION AMBER WHEAT.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

GreenwoodStock Farm A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swine for sale at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. My herd numbers about about 200 head, including descendants from some of the most noted families. Breeding stock recorded in Obio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited.

B. G. BUELL.

s5tf Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich WEST NOVI HERD. PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Oxford Gwynnes, Phillises, Bonnie Lasses, Bell Duchesses. Pomonas. With Oakland Rose of Sha-ron 44:5² A. H. B., at the head. The entire head recorded in the American Herd Books. A part of the herd is for sale privately. Address A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Oakland Co., Mich.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP We have received per steamship Iberia sixty thoice Shropshire sheep, ewes and rams, selected with great care from the best flocks in England, which we ofter for sale, Also ram lambs from im-ported stock. Pedigrees sent on application. DEVILLE HUBBARD & CO., Marshall, Mich.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS, MONROE NURSERY, MONROE, MICH. 85-6t

VALLEY WHEAT

GEO. W. TIBBITS. Novi, Mich. HARVEST SUPPLIES!

Car Loads on Hand and Car

Loads Going Out! All Goods Cheap. Buy PURE uncolored Japan tea and the finest Rio coffee in the market. Mason fruit jars and all kinds of seasonable goods.

GEO. W. HILL, 80 Woodbridge St., W., Detroit.

74 Woodbridge St., W., Detroit, **CommissionMerchants**

Make a Speciaity of Handling PEACHES, GRAPES, and all varieties of Fruits.

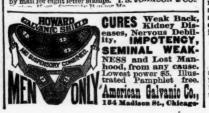
-DEALERS IN-**Butter, Eggs and General Produce**

Prompt returns guaranteed. Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. Stencils furnished and Correspondence upon application.

REFERENCES: J. B. Price (Cornwell Price & Co.) A. McLellan (McLellan, Anderson & Co.) A. R. Linn (A. R. & W. F. Linn.) F. Wooltenden (Assistant Post-master.)

SCOTCH PLOWS. Huntington pattern; best make and finish.
Steel, and Cast. The favorite with Canadian and old country farmers. Also Chilled and Steel Plows, wood and iron beam. THREE RIVERS PLOW CO., Three Rivers, Mich.

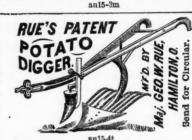
An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Gattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuacle. Nothing on earth will make hem lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Does, one teaspoonful toone pintfood. Sold everywhere, or sem by mail for eight letter stamps. I. 8. JOHNSON & CO.



HERCULES POWDER FOR SALE.



Contracts Taken for Removing Stumps J. E. HOLLINGSWORTH. Contractor and Agent, ADRIAN, MICH



FOR SALE Emporium Scott Seed Wheat.

Emporium Scott Seed Wheat All gathered without getting wet and is perfectly clean. Yields forty bushels per acro. Price \$2 00 per bushel of 60 lbs, free on cars at Greenville, Mich. Bags 25c each. Cash to accompany order. H. M. FULLER. Fish Lake S. ock Farm. au22-3t Greenville, Mich.

"SHARPLESS" Strawberry Plants.

Another season's experience has only tended to confirm the almost universal verdict that this is one of the very best of strawberries. Plant now one of the very best of strawberries. Plant now to secure a crop next season. Plants \$1 00 per 100, and at greatly reduced rates by the 1,000. WM. ADAIR, Detroit, Mich,

Pure, clean seed of the Valley Wheat for sale,
Two bushels or over, \$2 per bush., less than two
bushels \$2 50 per bush. of sixty lbs, Sacks 25c
extra. Address MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED IN THE WORLD.



HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds low prices; because of extent of business and low rates of transportation, Catalogues free, Cor-respondence solicited. Mention Michigan Farm

E. B. GAWLEY & CO., POWELL BROS., Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

> Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses THE DRAFT HORSE CENTER OF AMERICA,



ST. LAURENT. Weight 2,100.

E. DILLON & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Oldest and Most Extensive Importers and Breeders in America, of

NORMAN HORSES.

Have two large stables in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted excunsively to breeding and handling NORMAN HORSES. Have imported and bred OVER 1,000 HEAD and have been awards lover 2,500 Premiums. 200 head imported within twelve months. New Importation of 100 Norman.

ARRIVED JULY 29, 1832. Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported and native full-bloods entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses, Come and see us. We can interest any lover of a good horse. NEW ADVERTISEASE 78.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Homestead Superphosphate!

- a.a. T	Jackson.	Battle Creek.	Adrian.	Kalamazoo	Ypsilanti	Average	Lbs in ton of 2 000 lbs	Value pr 1b	Total valu
Soluble Phosph'c acid Reverted Phos'c, acid Insoluble Phos, acid Nitrogen Equivalent to ammo's Moisture Commercial value per ton	3.59 2.78 2.45	7.97 3.35 2.68 2.61 3.16 12.02 \$46.87	8.01 3.27 2.82 2.36 2.87 12.62 \$45.80	7.75 3.42 2.45 2.37 2.87 15.37 \$44.88	8.83 3.51 2.81 2.64 3.24 12.00 \$47.72	7.98 3.42 2.70 2.48 3.02 12.38 Averag	159.00 68.40 54.00 48.00	15 cents 10 " 6 " 25 " Toń, \$4	\$23.94 6.84 3.24 12.30

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, MICH.

Michigan Carbon Works: I selected six in different parts of the State soluble acid that which still remains in the remain, yours truly. and sent to them for samples of the goods form of bone phosphate. such as they had for sale. I received speci- The above table shows a pretty uniform Creek and Kalamazoo. I sent to Holly for a ferent places. specimen but did not receive any.

added to the insoluble or bone phosphate, a Homestead Superphosphate. phate, which has lost two-thirds of its lime, the Homestead contains. becomes superphosphate of lime and is then I do not mean to say that every farmer

the Homestead Superphosphate, so far as phoric acid, or what chemists call pentoxide basis in use in New England, where commer relates to the quantity of Phosphoric acid and of phosphorus. The soluble acid, the quality cial manures are largely used. available ammonia which it contains as it is of this material which is soluble in cold found in the market in this State. In order that there might be no possibility that the soluble in water but has now become insoluspecimens were especially prepared for ble in water but is still soluble in citrate of own estimate of what this manure contains, analysis, from the list of agents you sent me ammonia and other weak solvents; the in- and to form some estimate of its values. I

mens from Ypsilanti, Adrian, Jackson, Battle | composition in specimens brought from dif-

Many people ask what is the money value Before giving the results of analysis permit of manure? It is difficult to answer this me to explain some of the terms employed. question. If we adopt the standard of valua-Ordinary phosphate of lime, or "bone phos- tion given by Prof. Johnson of Connecticut, phate," is such as is found in the bones of viz: for soluble phosphoric acid, 15 cents a animals; it is insoluble in water and passes pound; for reverted, 10 cents; for insoluble, 6 into the soluble condition very slowly in the cents a pound; for nitrogen, (from blood,) 25 soil. But in order to become useful to the cents a pound, we may construct the above growing plant it must become soluble in table, which gives the percentage of each water, because it can only enter the roots in material discussed, the amount in a ton of solution; "the plant lives by drinking rather two thousand pounds, the price per pound, than by eating." When sulphuric acid is and the calculated value for a ton of the

part of the lime unites with sulphuric acid In this valuation I have not included the forming sulphate of lime; the bone phos- sulphate of lime, and the potash salt which

citrate of ammonia; it is then called reverted | less, just as their soil may require this manur or precipitated phosphate. It is intermediate or not, and as the crop may or may not be in activity and value between soluble and such as requires this particular manure. This GENTLEMEN-At your request I have made insoluble phosphate. By phosphoric acid in topic I reserve for further consideration, I a careful examination of the composition of the above table is meant the anhydrous phos- only give the valuation as estimated on the

Trusting that this examination of the

R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. of Chemistry.

Michigan Carbon Works:

GENTLEMEN-Your favor is received, in which you ask whether the use of Homestead Superphosphates, while imparting a tempor ary fertility, can ultimately lead to exhaustion of the soil? I answer that the use of such a superphosphate cannot exhaust the soil, because it furnishes to the soil the very elements which are likely to be soonest deficient in the soil, namely, potash, soluble phosphoric acid and combined nitrogen. How can the addition of these necessary materials exhaust any soil? As well fear that a horse will starve because he has oats in his food. Yours truly,

R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. of Chemistry.

Test Homestead on part of Each Field soluble in water. After a time a part of this soluble superphosphate again becomes cash value in return, of the amount above be sent on receipt of P. O. Order

nsoluble in water, but is still soluble in stated. Some may receive more and some for \$4 00.

Note.—The above analyses were taken from samples selected at random by Prof. Kedzie. Our aim since these experiments were made has been to produce a higher percentage of soluble Phosphoric Acid, and we have also added Potash, as analyses of our present

GOOD AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

· Address,

MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, Detroit, Mich. HEADOUARTERS

- FOR -

CARPETS

All Kinds & Styles, Rust proof and not easily sprouted by wet weather, as it has stood the present wet season and the sprouting is hardly noticeable. In ten bushel lots and over \$150 per bushel; \$2 00 per bushel; \$2 00 per bushel in small lots. Bags extra. Samples sent on application.

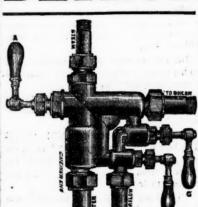
Twenty-five Cotswold rams for sale, consisting of two and one year olds and lams. Correspondence solicited.

GEORGE C. FRASER, and Port Sanilac, Sanilac Co., Mich.

From 20c per Yard Upward

141, 143 & 145 Woodward Ave.,

DETROIT, MICH.



THE PATENT DUPLEX IN JECTO R.

The Best Boiler Feeder Known. Always Reliable. Requires no adjustment.
Will take water under Pressure

Will lift Water 25 feet.
Will start when Injector is hot. Less liable to get out of order than a pump. Easier managed than any Injector known.

Manufactured and For Sale by JAMES JENKS. Dealer in all kinds of Machinery. 16 & 18 ATWATER St., DETROT.

CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL WITH OR WITHOUT

Fertilizer Attachment, Spring Hoes or Corn Planter.



Force Feed Grass Seeder. Every Fertilizer Drill warranted to sow easily, evenly and accurately any of the various kinds of Phosphates or Guano Wet or Dry. The only Grain Drill having a Special

Device for Planting Corn for the Crop No GRAIN DRILL in the market can perform so great a variety of work. Many thousands in use.
Send for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET to

OHNSON, CERE & TRUMAN, 81 & 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Concentrated Healing Power of Petroleum, HAS NO EQUAL AS AN OINTMENT OR SALVE! for the dressing of every description of wounds or sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, sprains, bruises, piles, swellings, tumors, chiliblains, bunions, corns, nasal and bronchial catarrh, sore throat, croup, pleurisy and sore breasts, all skin diseases, tetter, eczema, barber's itch, bites of insects and serpents. Internally for coughs, colds, hoarseness and similar afflictions, it has no equal as a general household remedy. Price Twenty-five and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Veterinary Petrolina for Horses & Cattle. will promptly cure saddle sores, sore shoulders cuts, galls and wounds of every description, scratches, grease heel, thrush, quarter-cracks, contraction of the hoof, sprains, bruises, etc. in fact is beneficial in all cases where an ointment or liniment can be of any service, never spoils and is decidedly cheap. Pound cans, plain 50 cents, carbonated 75 cents. Trade supplied by FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich.

NO. 2 SALT HERCULES POWDER! For Cattle, Horses and Sheep, Salting Hay, etc. Write for prices per ton in bulk, on car at your railway station, car lots of 12 to 14 tons.

E. S. FITCH, Manufacturer Fertilizing Salt, my16-3m Bay City, Mich \$70 a WEEK. \$12 a day at homeeasily made. Costly \$12 outsiffree. Address Then & Co, Augusta, Me.

-FOR-Stump Blasting!

ISRAEL B. NORCROSS, Agent, With T. B. Spencer, Hardware & Stoves,
212 Genesee St., East Saginaw, Mich.

AGENTS Can nowgrasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 free. Address
HIDEOUT & CO
legr-5m

Bred and owned by Levi Arnold, Plainwell, M. LEVI ARNOLD.

- PROPRIETOR OF -

Riverside Stock Farm PLAINWELL, MICH.

Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine Registered Jersey Cattle, (A. J. C. C. H. R.,) and Registered Merino Sheep.

Poland Chinas still a specialty Herd established in 1869. Is the largest herd in the State. Is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultless in style, consisting entire y of the most noted families of the day. Pigs of 1882 sired by five boars of the highest breeding, including U. S. of Riverside No 2031, Hopeful, sired by Hopeful No 241, and others of like quality. Pairs and trios not of kin. Stock all registered in Ohio P. C. Record. Special rates by American United States and Adams Express Companies. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class. For prices and particulars address as above.

All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-ly

TROTTING-BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

On account of poor health I offer for sale at a lovingure my Hambletonian colts "Roger A," an

ROGER A, dark brown stallion, foaled June 20th, 1879; 1514 hands high; weight 1,000 lbs. Sired by Louis Napoleon, by Volunteer. Dam Fannie Jenkins by Owosso Prince, by Milford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief. 2d dam Fannie, by Robin Hood, by Andrew Jackson, by Young Bashaw, by Grand Bashaw. Owosso Prince's dam was Maud, by Alexander's Abdal ah, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

DAISY B, bay mare; foaled July 5th, 1879. Sired by Loui Napoleon. Dam Kitty O'Connel, by Owosso Prince I have also for sale at all times Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs. I have imported and bred them for 18 years and have 20 on hand now.

JAMES A. ARMSTRONG, twosso, Mich. A. J. MURPHY

Breeder of Pure-bred Recorded Poland China swine Plainwell or Silver Creek, Michigan. My breeding stock are all from the herds of Levi Arnold, Plainwell, and C. W. Jones, Richlahd. Pigs are all first class, sired by U. S., of Riverside and Arnold's Sambo. Sambo was bred by C. W. Jones, who sold him to Levi Arnold, from whom I purchased him. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Correspondence will receive prompt attention and all information cheerfully given. \$\partial{Q}\$ SHORTHORNS

For Sale. Bulls, heifers, calves and cows. Choice milking strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold

PUBLIC SALE

— OF — SHORTHORN CATTLE.

I will sell at Allerton Farm, Grand Island, seven miles from Buffalo, on Wednesday, 4th of October next, about 25 cows, heifers, heifer calves, and one or two bulls, three and two years old. thoroughbred, with pedigrees tracing to imported dams and sires of good milking families.

Terms, Cash or approved notes, as may be agreed upon at time of sale. Send for catalogues.

L. F. ALLEN, Buffalo, N. Y. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment
An electrified, vegetable, internal or external Pain
Destroyer that is used and prescribed by our most
eminent physicians, it giving instant relief in Asthma. Catarrh. Hay Fever, Coughs, Hoarseness,
Croup, Quinsey, Diphtheria, Neuralgia of the Stomach or Bowels, Piles, Burns, Scalds. Sore or Granulated Eyes, Inflamed, Caked or Broken Breasts,
Sore Nipples, Chafes on Bables or Adults, Poisonous Wounds, Broken Bones, Childlains, Sore Corns
and Ingrowing Toe Nalls. It will penetrate to the
bone in man or beast in a very few moments, and is
soothing, cooling, healing, cleansing, strengthening and relieves soreness, swellings and painful injuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also a
curative in Pink Eye, Epizootic, Bore Mouth,
Sore Eyes, Coughs, Swelled Glands, Horse Distemper, Kicks, Calks, Galls. Scratches, Hoof Bound,
Quarter Cracks, DiseasedFrogs, Sprains, Strains,
Cracked or Sore Teats, Caked or Garget Bag, it
having no equal in curative properties, and flies
will not trouble fesh wounds where Sharpsteen's
Lavender Ointment is used. Sold by druggists at
25 and 50 cents. Veterinary use \$1 50 per bound.
Farrand, Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich., and James Crosher, 85 Front St, N.Y.

DR. H. SMARPSTEEN, Proprietor, Marshall, Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment

DIRECTORY.

Michigan Breeders.

CATTLE.—Shorthorns. H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Saorthorn Cattle and American Merino jest 130

W. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co. Cattle for sale, either bulls or cows. Write for prices. EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, General See Co, Mich, bre-der of thoroughbred Sherthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheeep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence Solicited. jal7-ly-

W. C. WIXOM, Wixóm, Mich., breeder of Shorthorns, Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesby families, Stock for sale, All corres-condence will receive prompt attention, jai7-am-W. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns, Principal families, Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland-China Swine.

WM. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Breeders of Y Shorthorn Cattle of the most valuable fami-les, Howell, Mich. Waterloos, Darliegtons, Oxford Anquishes, Young Phyllises, Strawberrys. Stock or sale; prices reasonable. Also Cotswold Sheep.

THOS. BIRKETT, Breeder of Shorthorn Cat-tle, Base Lake, Washtenaw County Michigan, Young bulls and cows for sale, Correspondences Solicited. LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

RED. A. BEARD, "Clyde Valley Herd,"
Atkins, St. Clair Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence se-

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Registered American Merino Sheep, Poland China and Jersey Red gas and Plymouth Rock Chickens. P O Bedford, Calhoun County, Mich.

A.CLAPP, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of • Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine, Stock or sale. Write for prices,

M. SOUTHWORTH, Allen, Hillsdale Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young Marys, white Rose and fillustrious families, both sexes, for sale. Also registered American Merinos. Choice that the way and filty representations.

W. Breeder of Shorthorns and Merino Sheep Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. HORTHORNS FOR SALE.—Fromtha "Brookside Herd." near Ypelianti, both balls and helfers of the most approved strains of biced for milking and beef qualities. Address 825-tf D. M. UHL, Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for

PHELPS & SEELEYS, importers and breed ers of Holstein Cattle, Post office: North Farmington, Mich. R. R. Station, Pontiac, Mich, Correspondence solicited. K. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed-er of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Stock farm three miles south. 011-19

UNDERWOOD, Addison, Mich. Breeder and dealer in Helstein cattle. Stock For Correspondence solicited.

B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinten Co., Michigan, St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway Cattle, American Meriao Sheep and Essex Hogs. Correspondence solicited.

Herefords.

BROOK FARM HEREFORDS. David
Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer. Correspondence HORSES.

04-1y

W. STARKEY, Fowlerville, breeder and importer of thoroughbred horses. Fine trotting stock always on hand and for sale. SHEEP.-Merinos.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Micligan, Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood stock, descendants of most noted families of fine bred animals. Size, form and density of fleece a specialty. M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw Co. I keep on hand at all times a good stock of Registered Merino sheep of my own breeding or selection in Vermont. Stock always for sale.

L. W. & O. BARNES, Byron, Shiawassee Ca. Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Po-land-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For

WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Resi-dence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich. J. S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oakland J. Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from the best flocks in Vermont, Also high grades, Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices.

A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of thor-tantly on hand. A large stock con-tantly on hand. EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of thereoughbred Merine Sheep, registered in Vermont
Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of
the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing
elsewhere.

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater, breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited 331-17 VAN GIESON BROS., Clinton, breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

Shropshires. WESLEY J. GARLOCK, breeder of pure Shropshire Sheep. The oldest established flock in Central Michigan. The present crop of lambs best ever raised. Stock for sale, P. O. Howell, Mich.

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks. MPROVED BERKSHIRES of best strains of blood for cale by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walk erville, Ont. For particulars address CHARLES SWANN, Farmer, Walkerville, Ont. jew-marker

P.VICKERY, Charlotte, Eaton County, Mich.
Breeder of Pure Berkshire and Suffolk Swins
Choice stock for sale at all times. Send for Circu-

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine Also Silver Spangled Hamburg fowls. Choice Stock for sale.

Chester Whites. TRANK C. CREGO, Strickland, Isabella Ce*, has stock of all ages for sale. Pigs in pairs, not akin, from the celebrated Todd and Moody stock. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. my16-ly

New York Breeders.

SHEEP .- American Merinos. J. CONKLIN, Dundee, Yates Co., Breeder of registered Merino sheep. Young stock mys Iy

STOCK AUCTIONEER. FRANCIS GRAHAM,

Thoroughbred Stock and general auctioner. Office 88 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. cales conducted throughout the State. Well posted in pedigrees and breeding. From SWEET CIDER without Sugar. Also Evaporates BORGHUM JUICE and MAPLE SAP faster, and with less fuel, than any apparatus known. THOUSANDS IN USE, Send postal for Circulars and Testim on ials. FARM MACHINE

WHAT MY LOVER SAID.

By the merest chance in the twilight gloom. In the orchard path he met me-In the tall, wet grass, with its faint perfun And I tried to pass, but he made no room: Oh, I tried, but he would not let me; So I stood and blushed till the grass grew red, With my face bent down above it, While he took my hand as he whispering said-

(How the clover lifted each pink, sweet head Oh! the clover in bloom-I love it!) In the high, wet grass went the path to hide And the low, wet leaves hung over; But I could not pass upon either side

For I found myself, when I vainly tried, In the arms of my steadfast lover, And he held me there, and he raised my head, While he closed the path before me; And he looked down into my eyes and said-(How the leaves bent down from the boughs o'e

To fisten to all that my lover said! Oh! the leaves hanging lowly o'er me!)

Had he moved aside a little way. I could surely then have passed him; And would not have heard what he had to say Could I only aside have cast him. It was almost dark, and the moments sped, And the searching nightwind found us; But he drew me nearer and softly said-(How the pure, sweet wind grew still instead To listen to all that my lover said!

I am sure he knew, when he held me fast, That I must be all unwilling: For I tried to go and I would have passed,

Oh! the whispering wind around us!)

As the night was coming with its dew at last, And the sky with stars was filling; But he clasped me close when I would have fled And he made me hear his story;

And his soul came out from his lips and said-(How the stars crept out where the white moo To listen to all that my lover said?

Oh! the moon and the stars in glory!) I know that the grass and the leaves will not tell And I'm sure the wind-precious rover-Will carry his secret so safely and well, And that no being will ever discover

One word of the many that rapidly fell From the eager lips of my lover Shall never reveal what a fairy-like spell They wove about us that night in the dell, In the rath through the dew-laden clover; Nor echo the whispers that made my heart swell As they fell from the lips of my lover. -Horace Greeley, in 1842.

"LIFE HATH ITS BARREN YEARS."

Life hath its barren years, When blossoms fall untimely down. When ripened fruitage fails to crown mer toil-when nature's frown Looks only on our tears.

Life hath its faithless days, The golden promise of the morn, That seemed for light and gladness born, Meant only noontide wreck and scorn, Hushed harp instead of praise. Life hath its valleys, too,

Where we must talk with vain regret, With mourning clothed, with wild rain wet, Toward sunlight hopes that soon must set All quenched in pitying dew. Life hath its harvest moons,

Its tasseled corn and purple weighted vine: Its gathered sheaves of grain, the blessed sign Of plenteous ripening bread and pure rich wine Full hearts for harvest tunes, Life hath its hopes fulfilled;

Its glad fruitions, its blest answered prayer, veeter for waiting long, whose holy air, Indrawn to silent souls, breathes forth its rare, Grand speech by joy distilled.



"ARTFUL DODGERS."

Chang! swish! rumble! and amid trund of baggage barrows, hu als and rushing of outward-bound ticket holders to secure good seats, a train rolled into the depot of a large New England town. Two bright-faced girls of twelve and fourteen years, in dark blue flannel suits, with fluffy golden hair surmounted by bewitching blue bows and black felt hats, hurried eagerly along the platform, scanning the faces of those who

"She hasn't come!" said the younger, a sudden blankness overspreading the sunny

"How disappointed papa and mamma gone into the ladies' waiting-room. Let's turn back and see."

A quick step beside them, and a dainty little hand on the shoulder of each, arrested the turning process, and they found themselves face to face with a third girl, in a brown suit, with a similar fluffy hair, blue bow and felt hat. Then followed a scene of kissing and embracing, and a flood of girl and the evening slipped away in the dear chatter, till a crusty old bachelor buying a newspaper scowled, and a motherly fat woman hurrying along with three children, a bird-cage and two baskets, gave them a benevolent smile, and murmuled: "Pretty creeturs!" as an offset,

"Oh, Nonie, if you hadn't come! dnetted the two younger girls. "What news? Has Dil set the house of

fire more than three times, and have you broken any looking-glasses, Meta? Papa and mamma are well of course?"

The others shook their heads. "Papa is down with rheumatism, an

poor mamma is tired out.'

"Oh, why didn't you send me a postal? I would have come right home. I had hard work to get away as it was. Jessie was so determined to have me stay for Thanksgiving."

"Oh, we're getting along all right; Joanna's as good as a regiment, you know, and Papa only took to his room yesterday. Mamma is around yet, but she acts as if she would be down with a slow fever before many days."

"No news from Elmer, I suppose?"this with a sigh-and all three faces cloud-

This was their one sorrow. Elmer, the

gay, handsome, high-spirited brother, one year older than Nonie, had lett his pleasant home two years before, leaving no clewonly a half-defiant, half-regretful note. Poor Elmer! Poor, loving, longing home group, with forgiveness ready and yearning in their steadfast hearts!

The sisters walked on silently for some

"I'm sorry I couldn't bring you any presents, giris," said Nonie, "but I spent all

for more. Money goes so fast in Boston, you know, even in a two weeks' visit, and I had to buy another pair of gloves. Somebody spilled ice cream on my best ones, at a sociable.

"Never mind. We don't care. You're resent enough yourself, Nonie;" and Dil nd Meta gave furtive little hugs under the rown dolman. "I'm so glad I didn't stay a day longer.

Poor papa! How he must worry about not ask Mr. Stedman to take me in papa's place, till he gets well."

"Winona Derrell! A girl like you keep books for that large store! Have you lost your senses?" exclaimed Dil, (short for situation. At noon she ran around to Aunt Delia, which she unreasonably hated.)

"Why couldn't I do it just as well there as when I help papa at home?" asked Nonie, quietly. "The salary could go right on, and we can surprise papa with it when he gets well. I shan't tell mamma, either. She'll think I'm at Aunt Edie's having lessons with Grace, as usual."

"And you'll have to give up your essons, just as you are doing your German so beautifully-and it's so kind of Aunt | the girls were in a chronic state of giggle. Edie to have you share Grace's advantages! Papa may be sick for two or three months. I wish I were half so good as you, Nonie," said Meta, with a hopeless little sigh.

Nonie pressed the plump arm, and gave her sister a loving smile.

"I can catch up evenings. There is Mr. Stedman's store now. Let's go right in and have it settled," said Nonie, with quiet decision. She had shared her parents' burdens since she was ten years old, and while it had not robbed her of her girlish brightness, it had made her constantly thoughtful and helpful. Mr. Stedman was much surprised at

three such golden-haired lassies invading his business sanctum, and bent his brows rather gravely at Nonie's proposition.

"I can try it, sir, if you will only let me," said Nonie, modestly. "I always help father with the books at home, and he says I can do it as well as he can. It will keep the place for father till he gets well, and of course we couldn't ask you to do that unless we supplied a substitute." "You're a good girl-a good girl. Com

here," said Mr. Stedman, abruptly, and led her to a deck covered with ledgers and day-books. "Give me a specimen of your work, and we'll see." He watched her from shaggy, (though not unkind,) brows, as she neatly and rapidly executed the little task he assigned, and, womanlike, carefully wiped her pen before replacing it in the "Bravo! Consider yourself engaged for

eight o'clock to-morrow morning. We'll see you in a mercantile establishment of your own, one of these days," and Mr. Stedman bowed the party out, with delightful, old-fashioned courtesy, though they were "only his book-keeper's daughters." " Now, not a word to papa or mamma. said Winona, gayly. "Won't it be delicious to hand him the salary when he gets

well? I'll beg Aunt Edie not to tell." "What will you say if they ask you about your lessons?" said Meta, who was a trifle given to seeing "lions in the way. "Dodge it." was the brief reply: "and

so must you and Dil." "Let's get up all sorts of surprises. We'll be 'artful dodgers,' form a club of three, called 'A. D. C.,' and not a soul but ourselves will know what it means till we choose to tell them," said Dil, in high glee. She loved mysteries-innocent, pleasant times

"So we will! It'll be jolly!" chorused the others.

By this time they had come to a homeabout it, but "heaps of comfort," as the scorched her prettiest ruffled white apron. girls said. Nonie ran up the steps and flew one ironing day, and burned her plump into the arms of a pale, but pleasant-faced, dark-eyed lady, who had been watching at from the unsuspecting eyes upstairs) gratthe parlor window for the first glimpse of ed too much nutmeg into a rice pudding. her sunny daughter.

"Precious little Nonie! Did you have a real rest, and a beautiful time, dearie, as you expected?" "Oh, yes, indeed! Splendid! But how

pale you are, mamma darling!" etc. "Now we'll go up and see poor dear will be!" said the elder." Perhaps she has papa," said Nonie, and the suffering father almost forgot his pain in the greeting of his bright, eldest daughter. Nonie settled down to tell of her visit, while the girls brought her dinner upstairs and hovered lovingly around her, as she satisfied a healthy girl's appetite. After dinner Joanna must be visited in the kitchen Nonie's trunk was brought and unpacked

> old shabby house. "Girls!" called their mother, feebly, as the little troop filed past her door the next morning.

"Mamma's down, now! Her voice sounds sick!" said Dil, in dismay; and then they all went in to pet and pity her, and receive orders.

"I can't get up, dears. Joanna and you will have to manage for a while, and you can take turns waiting on papa. It's too bad, just as Nonie has come home, and I wanted to make such a good Thanksgiving for you all! She thought of Elmer, and sighed, pressed their little hands close to her face and kissed the rosy fingers. She "babied" her girls, though they were fast growing up.

"Never you worry, mamma dear," said Dil. "We'll get along beautifully, and take splendid care of papa-and you, too." She smiled at their affectionate eagerness

vaiting on. Rest is all I want. Just bring me a cup of tea, Dil, and be sure to have papa's toast nice and brown. Don't think of staying at home from Aunt Edie's, Nonie, child, we shall not need you. Now run along, Joanna is ringing the breakfast

With a conscious flush at the allusion to Aunt Edie, Nonie kissed her mother and the three hurried down stairs. Dil prepared two ravishing little breakfast trays which Meta helped to carry up.

"How doleful breakfast is, by ourselves!" sighed Meta, afterward.

"Don't croak. It isn't healthy while you eat," said Dil, who never made a fuse over what couldn't be helped "It's twenty minutes before eight, Nonie, you'll have to hurry. Don't let any of those my money, and didn't like to send to papa clerks make eyes at you; and be ly to work.

sure to buy a little something hot and comfortable for your dinner. 'You'll miss Aunt Edie's nice lunches, as well as the lessons."

"I sh 'n't starve," replied Nonie, blithely keeping her own counsel in regard to buying "something hot and comforting." "Now, good-bye. Be sure to dodge every time," and with a quick little peck of a kiss on each rosy cheek, brave-hearted Nonie trudged away.

"Now we'll get ready for our surprise," getting to the store! I've a great mind to said Dil, as the street door closed. "Nonie needn't belthe only sacrifice! What do yeu think?" Then followed an absorbing conversation, of which more anon.

Nonie was abundantly equal to the new Edie's to explain, and was regaled on goodies, while the bright eves of her father's only sister glistened with a suggestive moisture, as she promised to keep the secret, and "dodge" most circumspectly, whenever she could call at the Derrell

Pleasant odors greeted Nonie's entrance at six o'clock. The table was spread with delicacies, (inexpensive but appetizing,) and "Don't ask questions. Eat your supper first, and tell us if it's good," they said.

"This cream toast is delicious, and so are the 'Saratoga' potatoes. Joanna fries them better and better," said hungry Nonie.

The girls gave an unequivocal titter. 'What is the matter? I shan't eat another mouthful till you tell," said Nonie, holding a particularly tempting, brown, bloated "Saratoga" suspended in mid air. "Joanna didn't do it! That's the joke. Dil and I got it up," said Meta. "Joanna's

gone!" "Joanna gone? Oh, not for good?" cried Nonie, with an apprehensive start. "You haven't gone and had any trouble with Joanna, girls?" and the fork dropped from the unnerved fingers.

"We had no end of trouble to make her go, but we're just as good friends as ever," said Dil.

Nonie looked completely puzzled. "You see," said Dil, bringing some hot cream "dip" for the toast. "Meta and I made up our minds that we would have a surprise too; so we explained it to Joanna, and, after a great amount of coaxing she consented to go to her sister's for a few weeks, but made us promise solemnly that we would send for her if we got into any bad scrapes. We may just as well do the work while mamma can't hear our lessons and we shall save \$2 50 a week besides Joanna's board, and that will be our share toward the Doings of the Dodgers."

Nonie gave a tragic groan. "You'll never be able to keep up in the world! It would be hard enough to do if mamma was around, but with both of them sick upstairs you will half kill yourselves!"

"No, we won't. It will make more lodging, of course, but it will sharpen our wits and train us in housekeeping. Here's far corner was mysteriously curtained off Mrs. Beecher's blue book, 'All Around the by Dil's old shawl, from behind which now House' and plenty of good recipes besides, and you acknowledge the supper is perfect," argued Meta, ladling out another generous spoonful of Saratogas for her

This is a chronicle of surprises. It will therefore be sufficient to state that the domestic machinery creaked ominously a few of-jig, and to a weird, Macbeth-like melody, times, and once or twice came perilously near to a dead-lock, but the blue book in variably afforded oil for the springs and wheels on consultation. Meta spiced the gingerbread with mustard, brought boiled beets to the table in their dusky overcoats, put too much powder in the washtub, and blistered her hands, and once actually like house on a quiet street, with no style browned her beef steak in lard! Dil wrist beside (but zealously hid the scar and baked beans (the first time) withou putting any water in the bean pot. Through all culinary "tribbelation," how ever, the invalids were tended most faithfully and cheerfully. The amount of dodging required was well nigh Machiavellian, but with the help from Aunt Edie and the family doctor, the happy pilots steered their craft of innocent secrecy past

all reefs and snags. Two or three days before Thanksgiving, Nonie acted strangly, gave irrelevant re plies, several times seemed on the point of making an important communication, then

provokingly checked herself. "What can be the matter?" said Dil to

"I just knew those horrid clerks would flirt with her! I suppose one of them's the

matter!" groaned Meta, in disgust, "Nonsense! Nonie don't lose her wits over boys with fancy neckties and their hair parted in the middle. Non'e has some stamina!" (This was Dil's favorite term

of admiration of her elder sister.) "Whatever it is she'll tell us before lorg. She can't keep it to herself." said

Meta. Dil likewise became infected with secrecy, and went through mysterious per formances in her own room the day before Thanksgiving. She dressed herself for going out, made a dive for a certain little drawer in her own special bureau took out and replaced a dozen times, with fond looks, a square, whitish brown enve lope containing an important little book then suddenly braced up, with the air of general going into battle: "For shame "I'm not sick enough to need much Dil Derrell! You're a selfish good-for-

nothing! Stand up to your colors like a man! You started the club!" She seized the envelope resolutely, snapped the empty drawer and was out of the house before she had time to change her mind again She returned in half an hour with suspiciously red eyes. which might have come from walking in the wind.

The invalids were to come down to dinner on Thanksgiving day.

"Do you suppose we can manage that turkey, Dil?" said Meta, apprehensively surveying the sprawling specimen which the grinning market boy had just deposit-

ed on the kitchen table. "I'd like to see the turkey that I could'no manage-with plenty of stale bread and seasoning," replied Dil, vaingloriously, pinning back her sleeves and going brisk-

Meanwhile, Nonie, dusting the parlor, communed with herself. Throwing down the duster, she said, "I will tell Dil! It's mean not to!" and opening the door, she called to her sister.

"Is it anything special? I'm up to my elbows in crumbs, but I'll be there in three seconds," said Dil.

Nonie took from her apron pocket an advertising slip from the principal daily paper of the town and passed it to her sister. I ran thus:

"Sorry. Very. Will N. please call at 55 State street, if agreeable? L. MURDIE. "What does it mean? We don't know any such person," said Dil.

Nonie made a low-voiced, but exciting communication, at which Dil jumped up and clapped her hands wildly. "Oh, it's too splendid! Did you go

But of course you did!" "Certainly. That's what made me late Monday night. And this afternon, at dinner time-" Then followed another explanation which increased Dil's delight. till a sudden thought struck her: "But will it be the best way? Would Dr. Griscom allow it? It might harm."

"Not a bit of it. I made sure of Dr Griscom's consent. He said it would make them well sooner than anything else. We won't tell Meta till the last minute. Now we must hurry, or we shan't get done in time," and Nonie gave her duster a fresh whisk.

Dil went back to the turkey stuffing with her thoughts in a whirl. "It's a perfectly splendid plot! Nobody would have thought of doing it that way but Nonie, the darling!" In the midst of a vigorous tussle with the

unwieldy bird, the girls, weak with laugh ter and exertion, did not hear the kitchendoor open and shut. A familiar voice exclaimed; "I was jest bound I'd come and cook the Thanksgivin' dinner for you, anyway. Haint them poor sick folks 'most dead, with your tricks and capers?"

ruder. "Oh, you blessed old Joanna! How ar gelic of you to come! It will be a great comfort to have it off our minds-but we could have done it ourselves."

They flew to embrace the welcome in

They gymnasted joyously around the old kitchen, while Joanna, smiling oddly, took off her shawl and bonnet and went systematically to work,

The dinner-table was spread in the back parlor, that being the warmest for father and mother. Very carefully and lovingly were they protected from possible draughts and led down to the bower of comfort prepared for them. The "Dod gers" had had a new inspiration since Joanna relieved them of the dinner problem. Buying a few spruce wreaths, they erected a dome of greenness-"fearfully and wonderfully made,,-just above the two arm-chairs, trimmed pictures and festooned windows as if it were Christmas. One

came the thrilling sound of tack-hammer ing and occasionally a stage whisper. A little bell tinkled and the three girls merged, carrying in their belts officialooking documents sealed with red wax and tied with ostentatious pink tape. Joining hands they danced a most unheard

sang the following lines:-We're are the 'Artful Dodgers' three,— Maids of plot and mystery, what we've have done you soon will see.

What we've have done you Beware! Oh, take care! It ended with a wild waving of the aforementioned documents. Nonie then laid in her father's hands herenvelope superscribed Book keeper's compliments." He broke the seals, and then Nonie's present, an irl German architecture, and although the stallment of salary, with crisp bills fell out, with a refreshing rustle. Before he could ask a single question, in his surprise Dil andMeta danced up with a joint package for their mother. It contained no money-only a half-sheet of foolscap, scrawled over with the following calculations-(Dil hated to make figures-they usually resembled giraffes and camels, on small scale:)-

"Wages saved by doing without Joanna three weeks \$2.50-\$7.50; with love from Dil and Meta.

Dil now presented her individual packet o her father, saying with a little choke and tremble in her voice: "Don't scold, please, I wanted to do

mething besides helping with the house-Doctor Griscom's receipted bill! "Why Dil, how did you ever pay it?" eried the

girls, thoroughly surprised, while tho parents, from love and pride, could not restrain their tears. "I took my savings bank money," was

the brief reply. "The money that you were saving for

music lessons! Dil, you are a perfect cherub?" and the girls crowned her with a chaplet of spruce, which immediately fell over her nose. Who shall describe the pure joy of this

unselfish little band and the parents' pride and gratitude, when explanations were made? Ah, does not the simple gift compassed by true love and self-denial far outweigh jewels and silver and fine gold! At a signal from Nonie, Dil and Meta took their stations at each side of the curtain, and Nonie, with moist eyes and tremulous accents, delivered the ensuing little speech:

"The 'Artful Dodgers' have one more trick to exhibit, with which the performance will close. If papa and mamma will be kind enough to wish-very hard-the Dod. gers' think they are prepared to give them something very much desired.'

Her cheeks glowed, her eyes drooped-a strange, solemn hush fell on the little group, and Dil and Meta drew the curtain. On a dark back ground, in a walnut frame-s portrait-vivid-startling-of the lost Elmer! The handsome features, the bright blue eyes, the sunny hair tossed back from the broad forehead-true as life in their motionless, appealing beauty!-all were there. The parents silently clasped hands, and Nonie made another signal, this time to the picture itself. The lips part-the

eyes flash-it moves-it moves-it thrills! "Elmer! It is my boy-my first baby!" cries the startled mother, springing from her chair, unmindful of her weakness, and, in another instant, the wanderer's head is pillowed on the one bosom that never score of cleanliness.

grows cold(except in death,) the bowed form is clasped by arms that never fold in utter unforgivingness!

And then it all came out. Elmer, whom whaling voyage had thoroughly disenchanted, shrank from coming directly home, and advertised in the daily as "L. Murdie"-hoping (and rightly) that Nonie's quick wit would fathom it. She planned the picture ruse, with Dr. Griscom's full santcion, and brought Elmer into the house just at the last, before 'the parents came

They were almost too happy to think of dinner, till a ring at the front door announced Aunt Edie and Grace, and, at the moment Joanna boomed in with: "The turkey's getting' as brown as

but'nut, and the sauce an' things won't be fit to eat, ef they hain't fetched in sometime 'fore dark,"-Springfield Republican

A Northern Island. A correspondent of the London Pall

Mall Gazette, writing from Sassnitz, Island of Rugen, says:

You will not discover Sassnitz in Murray's guide, nor can Mr. Cook give a ticket thither; but were it otherwise, and did occasional tourists find their way to this strange, sweet place, I might fairly be excused for describing it to those who remain behind. A strange, sweet place indeed is the little northern island from whence I write -a veritable bower of roses and greenery in the midst of a pale, gray sea.

One might fancy that in those early days of history, when the Phenicians brought amber from the shores of the Baltic, their descriptions of the flowers and hanging woods of Rugen inspired Islands of the Blessed of the Greek Poets, so verdant, sunny, and flowery is it, if not from end to end, at least for the most part. Sassnitz, on the north side of the island, is one of the loveliest spots and one of the most frequented. Formerly a fishing village it has now become a favorite resort for sea-bathing; handsome hotels and lodging-houses have sprung up, and three months in the year-i. e., July, August and September-the place presents an animated appearance. The townling of a few years' standing is scattered about the chalk hills and beechwoods, and so near are some of the houses to the sea that you could drop a pebble from your window into the little rippling waves.

There are no sands, and there is no shore. The cliffs, richly wooded, run sheer into the sea, and you can walk for miles in little winding paths cut in the woods, having the sea close on one side and the thick beechen groves on the other. It is this abundance of greenery and shade that renders Sass nitz and its sister townling Grampas -this also not mentioned in Murray -so delicious. No glare, no burning sun, nothing to weary eyes or brain; instead, cool umbrageous ways beside a pearly, lake-like sea. It is fairy-like, enchanting, whether you keep to the ways by the sea or skirt the lofty cliffs above, getting wide views of the sea and the narrow bays of the island.

Rugen should be within three days of London, but to travelers who like to sleep on the way the journey occupies six. It is best reached via Berlin and Stralsund, and Stralsund itself deserves a day. Nowhere in Germany are to be seen finer relics of medieval gem of gems, its quaint and beautiful Rathhaus, has tumbled to pieces, several fine churches and some most pic- have been lately obtained by M. Van ruts several feet deep you are jolted in

Sancho. Sassnitz may also be reached from the Polchow route is preferred. I had innocently enough telegraphed to my As well ask for the moon! So, not wayside hostelry or gasthof. It was after an excellent supper of homely kind, I slept delightfully till dawn. The peace and orderliness of that little gasthof I shall not soon forget. No noise within, and without only the ripple of the waves against the green shore, for here all was verdant as at Sassnitz. These simple Rugen folk cleanliness, they will bear comparison its flower garden, each a picture of operations. The transmitter approved cleanliness and order. Anything like as best is a small, flat, circular teleit I have seen nowhere else among the phone, having interiorly two spiral Baur-folk of Germany. Yet the life of magnets superposed. The Gaiffe tele the fishers and peasants here is labor- phone as receiver gives good effects. ious in the extreme, and they have Microphones-both the ordinary mictaxes to pay with the rest. Here at rophone and the Adler-are pro-Sassnitz, too, the people have a neat, cared-for look. In our cheerful furnished lodgings, close to the sea and ary speaking trumpet, which proves

Through the Sucz Canal.

After coaling at Malta we steamed down the Mediterranean, over the smoothest sea and beneath the bluest sky it was ever my happy portion to see. It was about five o'clock one morning when we first saw the lighthouse at Port Said, and about eight o'clock we entered between the two piers which guard the entrance to the canal and stretch far out into the Mediterranean. Passing a Turkish frigate and a French ram we slowly steamed close to the left hand shore and made fast to a buoy. No sooner were we fast than the Arabs swarmed on board, and soon coal was coming over the side and into the bunkers at rapid rate from barges alongside.

sand a mile off into the desert, and at the same time prevent the surrounding sand from drifting and rolling into its place. Just take a handful of sand out from a pile and see how quickly the hollow is filled up, and you can then form some idea of the undertaking. I was told out there that the Engish abandoned the work through inability to obtain laborers at any price, and that the French only succeeded by convict labor; that the soldiers stood guard, and that a refusal to work was instantly followed by a shot, and that every foot of the canal is a monument to some poor devil sent in short order to the Arabian paradise. However this was, the canal was finished, and is to-day the only route for steamers to the east. About 1 o'clock the pilot came on board and in a few minutes we left our moorings and steamed into the canal. The channel has about 26 feet of water in it, and which is only kept at that depth by constant work

most threatening. On both sides the embankments rise up to a height of 10 or 15 feet, and are composed of the dull brown sands which stretch away on both sides as far as the eye can see, the horizon shrouded in the blinding glare of the beated air rising from the burning sands till the eyes ache and the heart sickens at the dismal scene. With what relief we turn to the canal stretching like a blue sparkling ribbon and feast our eyes at the sight of a station looming up a in the midst of a desert and drawing life from a soil which has been brought 100 miles to make life endurable to the station-master, banished away out here, hundreds of miles from his own fair France; for who else but a French- not such bad living after all," jocosely man would ever think of bringing his remarked the aged ex-chancellor; "why, garden with him, with its flowers and for 25 years I have lived on seals, and trees, out here in this wilderness of found it uncommonly good living, too." sands?-[St. Louis Republican.

Progress in Telephony. Some important telephone results

turesque old houses remain. From Rysselberghe, the Belgian meteorolo-Stralsund the little steamer runs to gist, whose very ingenious meteoro-Polchow in four hours, and from Pol-graph was shown at the Paris exhibichow by road Sassnitz is reached in tion, last year. He has succeeded in two hours more. Permit me to correct eliminating from telephonic communimyself. There are no roads, properly cation through a wire the inductive speaking, in Rugen; no roads and no action of a neighboring telegraph wire carriages. Over stony tracks and in (which gives a crackling kind of noise in the telephone). Moreover, he can vehicles without springs, or rather employ the same wire at the same blanketed after the manner of poor time for both telephonic and telegraphic work. Thus, in a recent experiment, a message was sent from Stralsund by steamer, but there is no Brussels by the Morse telegraph to the proper landing-place here, and small directing engineer of telegraphs in boats are not to everybody's taste; so Paris, and an oral message sent by telephone was distinctly heard while the Morse receiver was in action friends in Sassnitz for a close carriage. Paris is 344 kilometres wire length from Brussels. Among other recent without reluctance, I betook myself. telephonic connections we note Venice traveling-bag in hand, to the little and Milan, 284 kilometres; Berlin and Hamburg, 288 kilometres; Paris and nightfall, and this landing-place on the Nancy, 353 kilometres. At the forth-Baltic looked inexpressibly lonely. coming exhibition in Munich tele-What was my delight to be shown into | phony is to be tried between that town an exquisitely clean bedroom, where, and Dresden, a distance of 550 kilometres, or about 343 miles. American accounts report experiments in progress as to what may and what may not be done in telephony on underground wires, a cable for the purpose having been laid by the American Bell telephone company along the Boston and Providence railroad. There are 21 bear an excellent character, and as for rubber covered copper wires within a lead pipe, 10 of these being also covered with the Swiss. As next day I was with tin foil to carry off extraneous has of late received an addition in the driven to Sassnitz between undulating induction currents, while 10 are twistpastures and cornfields, we came from ed together; the twenty first time to time upon the sweetest, trim- wire is covered with cotton mest homesteads imaginable, white- and paraffine. A French naval washed cottages with deep thatched committee has lately reported on a degree that now in one town (Rothenki-

nounced less advantageous. A com-

parison was also made with the ordin-

time to time. One of these is Bottcher's telephone, the peculiarity of which is that the magnet, instead of being fixed in the case, is suspended by steel wires, so that it can, to some ex. tent, participate in the vibrations of the membrane, but in opposite direction. The magnetic variations are thus increased and stronger induction currents introduced in the coil. - London Times.

How Chicago Gets its Name. There are some old settlers who are

positive that the Indian word, Chicagou, means skunk, but there is the best of evidence that the root meaning of the word is strong, powerful. No one will deny that the stench of a skunk is both strong and powerful, but so is the On the left hand for a long distance odor of wild garlic, or wild onions, stretched coal sheds, for this is the millions of which still whiten the great coaling port for steamers bound meadows around Chicago every June eastward, there being quite a difference However, the word was not confined in the price here and at the other end to such base meanings. When the of the canal. On the right was the Illinois Indian heard deafening peals town of Port Said, while in front, lost of thunder, he was known sometimes far in the desert, appeared the canal, to exclaim, "Chicagou!" powerful, terthe grandest engineering feat of the rible! The word was sometimes apage. Just fancy the amount of labor plied as a complimentary epithet to when it was necessary to carry the warriors, signifying strong, powerful. courageous. Two hundred years ago LaSalle found an Indian village here which is put down on early charts as Chicagou, and he carried with him to France, and presented to Louis XIV. an Indian of fine physique and lofty bearing named Chicagou, who was greatly petted and admired and loaded with presents. It was understood then that the chieftain's name was significant of courage and power, but wheth. er the village was named from its chief or from the wild garlic which whitened the prairies all about it, or from some malodorous brute that chanced to be in at the christening, neither LaSalle, nor Hennepin, nor any other of the early explorers thought it worth while to record. This much, nowever, we know, and it is surely entitled to some consideration. In an old deed or land grant, executed to several white traders July 20, 1773, which was at one time in the archives of the Chicago historical society, one of the at the dredges and by strengthening boundaries given is "Chicagou, or Garthe sides with sinking rock and walllic Creek," showing very plainly the ing up the sides where they are the meaning of the word, as understood by the interpreters of more than a hundred years ago, or over forty years before "the oldest inhabitant" of the present Chicago, came here to take his first lessons in the language of the aborigines.

Twenty-Five Years' Diet on Seals.

An eminent traveler, many years since, being a guest at a large dinner party given by Lord Eldon, was relating some of the hardships to which half-mile ahead, with its little cottage, his fellow voyagers and himself were its shrubbery and trees, planted right reduced after an unfortunate shipwreck, and as a climax to their grievances recounted how they had for a fortnight been obliged to subsist entirely upon seals caught on the rocky island where they were cast. "And When it is recollected that the holding of the great seal entitles its fortunate custodian to some £10,000 a year, to immense patronage in church and state, to be speaker of the house of lords, a privy councillor, and the head of a judicial authority in the kingdom, to be designated lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and keeper of the royal conscience, and to rank (next to the royal family) as the second subject in the realm, the reader may agreee with old Lord Eldon, who had the seals for more than a quarter of a century, that "living on seals" is not such bad fare after all. The great seal of England is the instrument by which the sovereign makes known to the nation that an act of the royal prerogative has been exercised. Just as an ordinary individual seals a lease, a settlement, or an appointment, to show that he has actually, by his doing so, exercised some private right, so the sovereign, by affixing the great seal to any monopoly of invention, gift of dignity, or commission to perform a public duty, shows that she thereby makes known to the nation at large the actual exercise of some regal prerogative, the concluding words of every such document being. "In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent [i. e. open] to all subjects of the realm."-

Lace Made of Hair.

Leisure Hour.

There is a large quantity of good lace made in the mountain villages of Saxony and Bohemia, and thousands of hands are thus constantly employed. This industry manufacture of a peculiar lace or tulle made of white hair. It was introduced into the district a few years ago by a Normandy lady, and has since then extended to such roofs and oval dormers, each having the use of the telephone in giving rechen) alone several hundred persons live by it. The lace is made of white human hair, procured from all countries of Europe, but principally from Italy. The price paid for it ranges from a penny to two shillings per gramme, according to quality, and the fine lace made out of it is used as a foundation for-wigs. This industry was orginated in Paris, but the cheap wages in Saxony soon enabled the dealers in that country not only to compete with French lace, but even to drive it out of the Paris market itself. the beechwoods, we are waited upon inferior to the telephone, especially as Still, notwithstanding the small wages, by a pretty girl, neatness itself; and the depth increases—owing to effects clever hands can earn from 1s. to 1s. 6d. the accommodation, although homely, of pressure on the membrane in the per day, while children get from seven leaves nothing to be desired on the case of the trumpet. Various modifi- pence to eight pence per day, which for that cations of the telephone appear from neighborhood is good pay.

MISUN Scene-New Yor I clasped her hand while I gazed in and a far-off look Like the twilight

SEPTEM

While, like one too With a throb I co And veiled it wit And the gentle tren And leaped from Tomy thirsting so Like the magic o At last she pitied t Of the passion sh and just as I felt She opened her n T

Of course, we

umbrellas in th

overhanging bra omething of in we read of the l Ganges, which i ance of the m pyramidal forn summit to the branches. Her rude idea of the day use, and gr which it has be whether the mo brella or satin more practical tempts of the Chinese umbrel it. It is light, the purpose for the Chinaman l tented with the down to him. fied humanity really enviable, by the seething mination to im ever was done h teristic of the fo and progress. We never att No sooner has tenting an inve

given article t never dreamed in comes anothe provement upo patentee. In f a proof, which ed the observat. tionary theory. ried over the ar pyramidal bany the perfected un day, and by the improvements v ents will be der elegance at pre will be the resu lection. There ness we may field, in face of 350 patents we ments in these period of less th more than 25 p ventors and im The march o proved by the given to-day an dating 1700. brella is a "sha in the hand, fo the rays of the while Kersey, ago defined it by women to k ago the numbe ered the shelte

is nearly doub nection between It is an open could be convi la; for the mos lic property. rious conjunct ently not cons Either can be A borrowed ! la, may be ha to another, un it belongs. cient explana As regards un so thoroughly brella can be troyed, for u taken place i owners, and in a series of found as div those of Puc occurs to us faithfully w of most varie writer who v career of the time it leave ance in the d scope for tion. - New

the value of u

States alone wa

num, and it is

the importance

Gold The happ and Gold acknowledg mer of the l smith had w the fifth nu pressions of corded: "This wa at some dis

reserved an

but as he a proved; and thoroughly severity of good-natur imagined." meeting wa the poet G and saw a before the Johnson, the Great When thi said sadly Johnson, t manner, b

der heart.

MISTINDERSTANDINGS.

Scene-New York drawing room, 1:20 a. m.

she turned from my raptures her glowing cheek

and the gentle tremor which thrilled her frame.

fomy thirsting soul with its message came.

clasped her hand and held it fast.

Like the twilight of vesper skies,

With a throb I could understand,

and veiled it with faltering hand;

And leaped from her pulse to mine,

at last she pitied the hopeless smart

of the passion she long had scorned,

She opened her mouth, and-yawned!

and just as I felt she had opened her heart,

Like the magic of cordial wine,

While I gazed in her dreamy eyes;

and a far-off look o'er her features passed,

While, like one too happy or shy to speak,

5, 1882.

-[London rs who are

ord, Chicae is the best neaning of il. No one askunkis ut so is the ild onions. vhiten the very June. ot confined When the ning peals sometimes verful, teretimes apepithet to powerful. years ago lage here charts as th him to uis XIV.

and lofty who was and loaded tood then as signifiout whethfrom its lic which bout it, or rute that ristening, in, nor any s thought his much. surely en-In an old to several which was es of the ne of the

u, or Garainly the rstood by an a hunyears beof the take his e of the Seals. ny years e dinner as relato which

elf were te shipir grievad for a sist enne rocky · "And jocoselv r; "why, ils, and ng, too." ie mere tles its £10,000 church house nd the in the d high

keeper o rank he secreader n, who uarter 'is not at seal which o the rerogas an a setshow ig 80,

o the

eal to

ft of

rm a ereby large preof withese [i. e. ony are

stry the ade the ndy uch nkilive nan aid ngs the da

at ny

en lf.

Name.

The Umbrella. Of course, we must seek the origin of unbrellas in the shade provided by the overhanging branches of trees, but it adds something of interest to our subject when we read of the banyan tree found near the Ganges, which is the counterpart in appearsnee of the modern umbrella, being of pyramidal form, sloping from a central summit to the extremity of the lower branches. Here, no doubt, was the first ride idea of the familiar article of everylay use, and great as is the perfection to which it has been brought, it is a question whether the most highly finished silk umbrella or satin sunshade of to-day affords more practical shelter than the primitive attempts of the earliest civilizations. The Chinese umbrella has much to recommend It is light, easily opened, and serves the purpose for which it was intended, and the Chinaman has rested comfortably contented with the article as it was handed down to him. What a suggestion of satisfied humanity this fact conveys. It is really enviable, while the contrast afforded on the seething, pushing, excitable deternination to improve upon everything that ver was done before is eminently charac-

We never attain perfection in anything. No sooner has one man succeeded in pattenting an invention which shall bring any given article to a degree of superiority never dreamed of before than straightway in comes another fellow and patents an improvement upon the invention of the last patentee. In fact, the history of patents is a proof, which seems so far to have escaped the observation of scientists of the evolutionary theory. From the simple leaf car ried over the ant's defenceless back, or the ramidal banyan tree, have been evolved he perfected umbrella or sunshade of today, and by the same involuntary process improvements will go on year by year, patents will be demanded, until some article of legance at present undreamed of by us will be the result of the natural law of se lection. There is no telling to what greatness we may yet aspire in the umbrella field, in face of the fact that in England 350 patents were taken out for improvements in these necessary articles within a period of less than 80 years, and in one year more than 25 patents were granted to inrentors and improvers in the United States.

eristic of the force of Western civilization

and progress.

The march of ideas upon the subject is roved by the definition of an umbrella as given to-day and as found in a dictionary lating 1700. Webster tells us that an umn the hand, for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, and from rain or snow," ago the number of "persons" who considered the shelter desirable was so great that the value of umbrella manufactures in the States alone was nearly \$5,000,000 per annum, and it is reported that since that time the importance of that branch of industry is nearly doubled. There is a curious connection between umbrellas and dishonesty. It is an open question whether any one could be convicted of "stealing" an umbrella; for the most part they appear to be public property. Books and umbrellas (a cur rious conjunction by the way) are apparently not considered as personal property. Either can be borrowed indefinitely.

Aborrowed book, like a borrowed umbrel la, may be handed from one innocent thief to another, until it is hard to tell to whom it belongs. "Oh. I borrowed it." is sufficient explanation of the possession of either. As regards umbrellas, the fact has become so thoroughly well recognized that no umbrella can be said to be lost until it is destroyed, for until that final catastrophe has taken place it is probably only changing owners, and passing a dissipated existence in a series of experiences which might be found as diverting in their way as were occurs to us that the history of an umbrella, faithfully written, would afford a glimpse of most varied social circles, and that the Writer who would perseveringly follow the career of the best silk umbrella from the time it leaves the store to its final disappearance in the dust barrel would find unlimited scope for graphic and realistic description .- New York Times.

Goldsmith and Johnson.

The happy friendship between Johnson and Goldsmith commenced with an acknowledgement on the part of the former of the handsome terms in which Goldsmith had written of him and his Rambler in the fifth number of The Bee. His first impressions of the great doctor are thus re-

at some distance, I took for one of the most reserved and disagreeable figures I had seen; but as he approached his appearance improved; and when I could distinguish him thoroughly, I perceived that in spite of the severity of his brow he had one of the most good-natured countenances that could be magined." Goldsmith at the time of their meeting was 31, but ten years later, when the poet Gray was walking with a friend, and saw a big, uncouth figure, "rolling" before them, who was no other than Johnson, he cried: "Look, look! behold. the Great Bear! There goes Ursa Major!" When this was told to Goldsmith, he said sadly: "Ah! they may say that! Johnson, to be sure, has a roughness of manner, but no man living has a more ten-

the skin." Yet Johnson was sometimes too hard upon poor Oliver, and did not spare his feellngs, as, for instance, when inviting him to dinner, he ordered the second course to be carried away untouched as a rebuke to Goldsmith's extravagance. But Johnson had a high opinion of his spendthrift friend and when his "Roman History" appeared, and some of the critics disparaged it, he roared out that Goldsmith, as a historical writer, was superior to "the verbiage of Robertson and the foppery of Dalrymple. "His abridgment," he added, "is better than that of Lucius Florus or Etropius and I will venture to say that if you compare him to Vertot in the same places of the Roman History, you will find that he excels Vertot. Sir, he has the art of compiling and saying everything he has to say in a pleasant manner. He is now writing a natural history and will make it as entertaining as a Persian tale." Meanwhile, Goldsmith had a profound veneration for his friend and patron, and said of him, adapting an expression in one of Cibber's comedies: "There is no arguing with Johnson, for when his pistol misses fre he knocks you down with the butt of A."

Remarkable Finds of Gold.

A volume might be filled with anecdotes of remarkable "finds" in the Victorian goldfields. In midsummer, 1869, two poor men were at work in a gully, when, on digging around the roots of a tree, one of their picks came upon something very hard, The man exclaimed he wished it had been a nugget, even if it had broken his pick. It proved to be a nugget, and one destined to be famous. A wagoner was one day driving his team along the road, when his wheel, in turning up the soil, suddenly exposed to view a considerable lump of shining matter. The wagoner stooped to pick it up, and by doing so became the owner of a nugget which proved to be worth £1600. In the early days of sluicing, a Scotchman was working an extensive claim, and employing a number of men under him. His last shilling was spent before any gold was found. He told his men he had no more funds, and cold go on no longer. They had great respect for him, and subscribed mong themselves to carry on the work for a few weeks. Gold was soon afterward found in abundance. The Scot retired with £40,000; and made over the mine, while still in full yield, to the men who had so generously helped him.

On one occasion two men who had just arrived from England sat down to rest on the | smallest size, the bullets being about the size recent rush. It was a broiling hot day, and they were glad, after their toilsome walk up the country, to rest in the shade of an old gum tree. As they sat, one of them, rubbing up the earth with the heel of his boot, disclosed to view something hard and yellow-looking. Pulling it from the ground. they found it was a huge cake of veritable gold. Without having to use pick or ried him overboard, and when taken out he spade, they had realized a fortune, and speedily turning their backs on the diggings, they took the first ship home.

A Lake on Fire.

It is said that from one of the chief naphtha wells of Russia the liquid shoots up as from a fountain, and has formed a lake four miles long and one and a quarter wide. Its brella is a "shade, screen or guard, carried depth is however, only two feet. This enormous surface of inflammable liquid recently became ignited, and presented an while Kersey, a hundred and fifty years imposing spectacle, the thick, black clouds ago, defined it as "a screen commonly used of smoke being lighted up by the lurid glare women to keep off the rain," Ten years of the central column of flame, which rose for I dinna muckle admire her myself." to a great hight. The smoke and heat were such as to render a nearer approach than one thousand yards' distance impracticable. Suitable means for extinguishing the fire were not at hand, and it was feared that the conflagration would spread underground in such a manner as to cause an explosion. This supposition led many inhabitants of the immediate vicinity to remove to a safer distance. The quantity of naphtha on fire was estimated as four and a half million cubic feet. The trees and buildings within three miles' distance were covered with thick soot, and this unpleasant deposit appeared on persons' clothes, and even on the food in the adjacent houses. Not only was the naphtha itself burning, but the earth, which was saturated with it, was also on fire, and ten large establishments, founded at great expense for the development of the trade in the article, were destroyed.

VARIETIES.

On some of the Western roads they attach a passenger car to a freight train, and call it 'mixed." It isn't in the order of things that such trains should travel very rapidly, those of Puck or the Dog of Flanders. It and sometime there is considerable growling among the "traffic,"

"Are we most there, conductor?" asked a nervous man for the hundredth time. "Renember, my wife is sick, and I'm anxious. "We'll get there on time," replied the

conductor, stolidly. Half an hour later the nervous man ap proached him again.

"I guess she's dead now," said he, mourn fully, "but I'd give you a little something extra, if you could manage to catch up with the funeral. Maybe she won't be so decomposed but what I would recognize her!" The conductor growled at him and the

man subsided. "Conductor," said he, after an hour's silence. "Conductor, if the wind isn't dead ahead, I wish you would put on some steam. I'd like to see where my wife is buried before the tomb stone crumbled to pieces! Put

The conductor shook him off, and the man relapsed into profound melancholy. "I say, conductor," said he after a long pause, "I got a note coming due in three months. Can't you fix it so as to rattle along

yourself in my place for a moment!"

a little? "If you come near me again I'll knock you down!" snorted the conductor, savage-

The nervous man regarded him sadly and went to his seat. Two hours later the conductor saw him chatting gayly, and laughing heartily with a brother victim, and approched

"Don't feel so badly about your wife's death?" "Time heels all wounds," sighed the ner-

yous man.

der heart. He has nothing of the bear but I've been figuring up, and I find that the

an old lady for what purpose the bell-cord leading to the engineer's cab was used, e-

"When you want any lunch, ma',n, just give it a pull," and, after winking t another passenger, passed on, forgetting the incident. As the train was rounding , sharp curve the alarm-cord was pulled yelently, the airbrakes applied and the bakemen and pasbrakes applied and the bakemen and passengers looked out of dors and car windows to ascertain the cause of delay. As nothing wrong could be found, the conductor passed down the aisle of the car inquiring, in a you have begun to support yourself. somewhat imprient tone:

"Who runs that bell?" "I did."said the old lady, calmly. "Well what did you want?" asked the irate conductor.

"Lemme see," pondered the woman. guess you may bring me some hash!" The news agent was not seen during the re nainder of the trip.

"GRACIOUS, Syrilla, how Count Champignon sneezes; he is unaccustomed to our cli mate: go and tell him to come away from that window."

The count was a delicate looking little fellow, with an enormous endowment of capillary decoration on his upper lip. Syrilla, whom her mother mentally reserved as a sweet matrimonial boon for the Count, moved toward him at a Chicago canter; and, archly attracting his attention by a sharp thrust in the ribs, exclaimed:

"Count, I've got a message from ma for "Ah, zat is so vera kind," he murmured

with a gaze of admiration at Syrilia, who continued: "Yes; she says if you take off that moustache and put it on your head you won't be

so apt to eatch cold." VICTORY .- Arch Street Church clergyman

coming out, encountering a backsliding voung man passing. B. Young Man .- "Ah, doctor, how d'y do?

Clergyman (gruffly)-Bad weather-hotmpty benches." B. Y. M. (seeking to propitate)—"I had

the pleasure of hearing you preach last Sun-Clergyman (suspiciously) "Me? Preach? Eh?-What was my text?"

B. Y. M. (floored, but recovering)-" Why. Doctor? Is it possible you can have forgotten?" (Catches a car).

A GENTLEMAN from Hartwell sent to the Great Western Gun Works and purchased a small parlor rifle with 1,000 cartridges of the utskirts of a spot to which there had been of duck shot. He went over to Benson's mill pond frog hunting, and found a very large frog of the masculine gender sitting on a stump just above the water. He shot 27 times at him, when his frogship lost his balance and fell over into shallow water. Upon taking the frog out it was found that he had swallowed 26 of the bullets, catching them in his mouth, supposing them to be flies. When he went to move the weight of the lead carwas not dead but awful sullen.

> An Aberdeenshire laird, who kept a very good poultry yard, strangely enough could not command a fresh egg for his breakfast One day, however, he met his grieve's wife going toward the market, and very suspiciously, with a nice basket. On passing and speaking a word he discovered that the basket was full of beautiful white eggs. Next-time he talked with his grieve he said to him: "James, I like you very well, and I think admire your wife."

To which the cool reply was:

"Ma, give us 'nother piece 'o pie," shouted a New Haven midget at the table the other evening.

"My child, you act as though pie was or the free list. It is very heavily protected, and I cannot afford more than one piece for

"I merely asked for pie in its specific duty. I don't care about its ad valorem, ma." After such a dazzling exhibition of know ledge of public questions, the second piece of pie was slid on his plate instanter.—New Haven Register.

This is the sort of thing we are coming to. if somebody does not head off the depredations of the gentlemen of the press on the English language:

"The tramp Roderick, who burgled the two houses on West Hill last week and was jailed Sunday night, broke out last evening but was policed clear to the river, where, finding escape impossible, he wharfed himself and suicided. The body piled itself at the bridge and will be coronered in the morning. Truly in the midst of life we are deathed.

MRS. LOCKWOOD, the woman lawyer of Washington, had oppposed to her in a case recently a witty attorney, who was somewhat puzzled as to how he should refer to her. He could not address her as "my learned brother," and "my learned sister seemed rather out of place. So he accordingly extricated himself from his dilemma and produced a roar of laughter from judge, jury and spectators, by alluding to her as my learned sister-in law."

Chaff.

A little boy, proud of his new jacket, in-formed his sister that he was a six-button

Poverty has its advantages. A man may be a bornidiot, out he can't show it unless he has An accomplished whittler intends to make

fac-simile of the American navy during is summer vacation. The poet who sweetly referred to the "sighing of the winds" should go out West and xperience a sighclone.

Fat Boy: "No, you cannot raise chickens from egg plants. You might as well try to raise cows from a cowcatcher."

It remained for an Ohio boy to formulate the great truth that onlons are not good unless you eat them yourself. "Misery may like company," says a color-ed philosopher; "but I'd rader hab de rhu matiz in one leg den ter hab it in bofe."

A visitor in Leadville, Col., says that in one of the churches there is a notice: "Please do not shoot at the organist; he is doing his best."

Jim Fisk once said: "No, I can't take the rouble to tell a single lie for a ninepence, out I think I could undertake to tell eight for a called."

The Hartford Times unkindly remarks that long to the patron or the factory, and the price of a pound of butter is paid for an inch of cream, minus five cents for

"When I was your age," said old Mr. Tret,
"I rose with the lark." I-beat you clear out
of sight, then," said Tom, wearily and
trlumphantly. "I've been up all night with

note has outlawed since I spoke to you He dropy of my fare into the box a Withdentle mien and winsome air.
Blackwere his socks with purple clocks, Justed he was passing fare.

—Philo Pursons.

Erskine puzzled the wits of his acquaint-ince by inscribing on a tea chest the words Tu doces. It was some time before they cound out the wit of this literal translation.—

"My teeth are all full of sand," said the fairest bather in the surf. "All right, hand them out," said an admirer, "and I'll rinse them off for you." And now she regards him only as a brother.

Thou teachest."

Student wants to know what is meant by the word "loot "in the war dispatches. Why, a lute is a thing with strings that you strum with your flugers. Hance, anything that you can get your fingers on to, that's loot.

"Mamma what makes angels?" asked a little boy, who had been reading of the heavenly inhabitants. The mother glanced out into the orchard, and, with a warning look, solemnly replied: "Unripe fruit, my dear."

The horse has been spoken of as the noble animal; but the instantaneous photographs which have been made of him threaten to bring him into well-merited contempt. You can't respect an animal who looks like a kan-garoo with a broken back.

A new Mrs. Malaprop.—In a suburban town lives a relative of the immortal Mrs. Malaprop. The other evening a caller asked if Mr.——was at home and cculd be seen. "I think not," was the reply. "I believe my husband has expired for the night."

"My frens," said the officiating clergyman at the marriage of two colored persons near Cincinnati a few Sundays ago; "my frens, it am a serious thing to get married, 'specially when bofe the parties is orphans an' haint got no parients to fall back on, as am de present case."

A gentleman made a rockery in front of his A gentleman made a rockery in front of his house, in which he planted some beautiful ferns, and having put up the following notice found it more efficient and less expensive than spring guns or man-traps: "Bewaret Scolopendriums and Polypodiums are kept

A noted physician says that many persons simply by deep and rapid inhalations of purair, can become as intoxicated on oxygen air they had taken a draught of alcoholic stimulants. Here is a point for the man who has been walking rapidly home from the clul

Anecdote of Stonewall Jackson.-At council of officers early in the war, it was remarked that Major —— was wounded and would be unable to do the duty assigned him. "Wounded," said Jackson, "if it is really so, I think it must have been by an accidental discharge of duty."

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife, who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so ur gently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging .- H. T. St. Paul .- Pioneer Press.

Che Honsehold.

THE CREAMERY SYSTEM.

Every woman who lives on a farm knows that the care of milk and the makfrom three to six or eight cows, and the butter is no mean factor in the farm accounts. But the brimming pails which are carried to the cellar twice a day, bring an immense amount of heavy, dragging work, generally at the time when other claims are most imperative, and when the you serve me faithfully; but I can not say I manipulation of the product is attended with the most trouble. Even in the one "Oh, 'deed, sir, I'm not surprised at that doubled by the great piles of pans and of iteration and re-iteration, the returning warm day; two of the family were very "milk things," to be was with the utmost care, that no speck of stale cream, no sour strainer or cream jar spoil the flavor of the great lumps of butter that ought to be firm and solid and yellow as gold, and tumbled into the butterbowl every day in hot weather. Not one farmer in a baker's dozen has an ice-house not one cellar in twenty is adapted to the making of butter without ice, and the want of this one convenience, which ought to be an indispensible requisite, brings no end of work to the women. The churn must be treated to a cold bath, or perhaps a couple of them, "or the "butter won't come," or when it does come is a frothy mess not at all inclined to yield up its buttermilk. Ten chances to one it must be consigned to the cool depths of the well, where it is at the mercy of every careless hand that draws water; and when it is finally in a condition to be packed, -mind you, I don't say fit to pack,-it is 'off" both in color and flavor, and will not enhance the reputation of the maker in the local market. Yet she has labored with it none the less faithfully, though she failed of success; she has put many steps and much muscle into it, and is short some vitality. It goes into the grocer's cellar at the very lowest market rate, is mixed with a lot of other women's failures, renacked, and sent to the city market, where it grades low and is handled with sus-

Now we want a remedy, both for bad butter, and for hard work with little reward; something that will give us better butter, of uniform quality, and which will net a fair return to the producer. And this we shall find in the creamery system, already established on a firm basis in the west, and which will soon come to stay in Michigan. Creamery butter is already an accepted commodity, selling at the highest market rates, and destined, in time, to run inferior grades out of stock. The largest creamery in the world is located in Nebraska, which we are not accustomed to regard as much of a dairy State, and milk and cream are brought to it, by rail, from places fifty miles distant; while it can make 40,000 lbs. of butter in a day. The Nebraska women in that vicinity ought to be happy.

In the most successful creameries, run on the most apparently equitable plan, the milk is not taken to the creamery, but a 'cream gatherer" goes from house to house, and collects the cream from the cans of the patrons. These cans do away with the milkpan of the present, may be making, shipping, etc. The skimmed milk is thus left on the farm for the calves and the pigs, the farmer has no extra bur-

markets, results in bringing to the farmer manufactured the product and put it on his local market himself. For instance: choice creamery is this week quoted at 27 cents in the New York market; deducting the rate for expenses, and we have 22 cents for the cream which will make the pound of butter. The highest rates quoted in the lies upon her power to please and goes no

interior, according to various State exchanges which furnish local quotations are from 18 to 20 cents, the latter an exceptional figure. Draw your own conclusions, only remember that a woman's work, hard, constant labor, is not to be omitted in the calculations. I am not saying that these figures are exact, but only endeavoring to show that the creamery system is not going to entail a loss to farmers, and that it will afford needed relief to wives who are fast becoming old women through overmuch hard work, Moreover, poor buttermakers,-for there are such, though no one lives who ever knew a woman who would admit that any other person's butter was better than hers-are to be retired to "dignified obscurity," and those who have the absolute neatness, skill, and faithful painstaking needful to the making of a superior article, will be employed.

A writer in the last issue of the FARMER takes the ground that the product of the private dairies is always the truly "giltedged," and superior to the very best creamery. This may be true of the home dairy, fitted up with all the modern appliances, and in charge of a skilled 'buttermaker; and where the product can be put into a city market in all its sweetness and freshness, it will undoubtedly f pay best. But these conditions are not possible to all, and it is to those who combine dairying with general farming on farms of 120 or 180 acres, that the creamery will be most profitable. If a man has a herd of twelve cows, he needs "modern appliances" as much as if he had one hundred. If for any reason he wishes to get out of the business he can sell his cows readily, but has a lot of expensive apparatus to be utterly discarded or sold at a sacrifice; if he patronizes a creamery he returns his rented cans any time he pleases.

As regards winter dairying, which Wolverine" advocates as desirable in Michigan, the ordinary farmer, whose needs we are considering, finds the disadvantages balance the advantages so nearly that "honors are easy." The extra feed and care which must be given the cows to ensure a copious flow of milk, and the difficulty of keeping a proper and uniform temperature in the milk room, let alone the frequent lack of the room itself, will offset, generally speaking, the better prices which prevail for winter butter.

The cheese factory was received with suspicion and distrust by many farmers, but last week's FARMER stated that there is ing of butter is no inconsiderable part of little demand in Detroit for other than her work. The ordinary farmer keeps prime State brands, showing what a reputation has already been gained. The women of the State must present this "new fangled notion" of creameries to their husbands; they are the ones who are most nearly affected, and they must engineer their own relief. As one squeezing does not take all the juice out of a lemon, so once going over the subject need not be convincing to minds habituaitem of dish-washing the work is more than ted to existing conditions. The necessity It was on a Fourth of July and a very goods and prices. stroke of the hammer on the same place, is illustrated in every reformation before its and anxiety. We were living in the main failed to convince once, may prove the arrow which quivers in the centre of the and drive the patients almost wild. I had target, next time. If the creamery system will lessen the hard work on the farm, as fanning and soothing them as well as I any one can see it inevitably must, let | could, and had made up my mind to get a us by all means have creameries and cheese factories, make more and better butter, and no longer allow the "mighty dollar" to outweigh human strength and health. BEATRIX.

A DEFENSE OF FASHIONABLE GIRLS.

If the Strong-Minded Girl of the MICH-GAN FARMER Household will kindly allow me, I should be much pleased to enlighten her on some things wherein she seems to be sadly remiss. In her last article headed "The Girls we Meet " the lack of knowledge concerning her subject is appalling. As my acquaintances and friends are most every one "general society" girls, I take some interest in having them shown in their true light, not as they are seen by some one who ap parently knows nothing about them. I perfectly agree with the S. M. G. in thinking this world would be a dreary place without the girls; but I entirely disagree with her in thinking that the "majority ought to be changed from what they arepure, loyal-hearted, fun-loving girls, willing at any time to help each other, and to give up many a little thing they want for the comfort of others. Of course they love pleasure and excitement. What young person of any spirit does not like pleasant things, and excitement that breaks up the monotony of home duties, but this love of of pleasure is kept well under control by well founded ideas of the difference between right and wrong, and plenty of principle, which is not kept in the background as our correspondent would have

The S. M. G. complains that the fashionable girls are very "polite," "wordy" and 'heartless." It is very sad, but true, that fashionable girls are generally polite. I cannot say a word against this accusation they are also wordy, that is to say, when their friends come to call they try to entertain them to the best of their ability. And another strange but true fact is that the fashionable young lady who is in the habit of entertaining large numbers of callers, can usually tell at a glance what sort of a person her visitor is, and will choose her subjects of conversation accordingly; consequently if the "society' girls do not reveal their heart secrets to each of their numerous acquaintances, or do not talk up the Egyptian war, the attitude of the different kingdoms and empires in regard to the eastern question, dens, and his wife is relieved of a world of the probabilities of what the next appro-

care. The basing of prices for cream on priation of the government will be for, it. The first three recipes given below are the quotations for the best grades of what hospital or orphan asylum is the furnished by "Bee," to the Country Gentlecreamery butter in New York or Boston most destitute, or in fact any of those things which may be counted in the S. M. as good rates as he would obtain if he G.'s list of topics, that are dear to the heart of the community and nation, still their conversation is not always utterly vapid, or as Bunthorne has it, "hollow, hollow, hollow,"

The young lady of the strong mind

speaks with contempt of the girl who re-

farther. My humble opinion is that the

girl who has ability to please need go no

farther, for it is a grand gift to be able to

please all those with whom one comes in contact, and any one who succeeds ought to be planted on one of those "rocks of ignorance" immediately, as one of the brightest and farthest-reaching lights to cheer the world—fashionable or otherwise. As to heartlessness, the girls are the last ones to carry their hearts on their sleeves. Their parents being wealthy, can amply afford to supply them with sufficient jelly bag. Measure the juice and put it over money for both pretty clothing and any the fire in a stew-kettle, and boil about twenty charities they may choose to engage in, consequently though they may wear a latest fashion, they do not shut themselves out from all the pleasures of giving that poorer people indulge in, and there are very few who do not have some pet charity that they take unlimited interest in, though they wouldn't tell of it for the world. Their hearts are true as steel: they can be and are relied on by those who take the trouble to look beneath the mere surface show. A case of this kind came under my notice only the other day. A young girl, one of the most fashionable of the fashionables, who wears the latest style of dresses, bonnets and gloves, and who thinks it a sin to have a parasol that don't match her suit, one who would get into trouble right away with the S. M. G. by the number of times she could say 'perfectly horrid," "perfectly loathsome" "perfectly gorgeous" and other like expressions; yet when one of her companions got into trouble she just turned out "perfectly gorgeous," i. e., she proved herself to have one of the strongest, truest woman hearts that ever beat. Thos: who are dull, stupid and heartless will remain unchanged, whether they be in a fashionable circle or one where they would

not be noticed so much. Ah, my young friend, from your writings I should judge you must still be young, and have seen little of this great, generous, noble world of ours; so don't be hard on the fashionable girls. Who ever heard of a fashionable girl being strongminded or clamoring for equal rights with a man? No one, for they want man to be their superiors, as God intended them to be, and they would turn up their noses in disgust at any one hinting to them that they knew as much as the men they have chosen for their husbands, whom they look up to with respect and reverence. These society girls will do more good in the world yet than many who think they are cut out to reform this generation and all the future generations of womankind.

DETROIT, Aug. 30, '82.

COUSINS AGAIN.

In reading the article on Usurped Hospitality I was reminded of a little incident in my own experience which may amuse some, although it was not agreeable to me. ill and myself nearly worn out with care justice is admitted. An argument which part of the village, where the noise and confusion were such as to raise the fever stood between them the most of the day. cold supper for the rest of the family in order to keep the rooms cool, when company was announced. Our third cousin, whom we had never visited, had taken a notion to get married, attend the show, and had come to our house for the wedding supper, bringing four other friends with him. Well, I was in a quandary. I felt like the camel with the last straw on his back; so I just sat down and entertained them, as well as I could under the circumstances, but the bride and one of the girls, thinking they would miss their supper, slipped out to a store and came back eating herring and crackers, declaring they "were not going to starve anyway." The groom took the hint and they all took leave, much to my satisfaction. Now I love company as well as anyone and even enjoy surprises when they are made in friendship and good faith, and have had splendid visits in that way, but I don't like visiting as some do to save paying board.

I always enjoy company better when I anticipate their arrival, and I think it better for all parties to send word beforehand, especially if we are going a distance; and when we go to entertainments, to go to a hotel or take our lunch with us, and have a picnic, as is the rage in this community at present. I take great pleasure in reading the Household in this paper, and think there is some sensible writing done for it, if the writers are women, which some have the impudence to doubt, men of course. VICKSBURG, Mich., Aug. 27, '82,

Useful Recipes.

GRAPE CATSUP. Any variety will make the catsup, and it will be nice, but the Catawba or tart grape is preferred to the Concord or Delaware. Let five pints of grapes simmer till they are so soft that you can rub all but the seeds through a colander with ease. After this is done add two pints of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls each of allspice, cloves and cinnamon, 136 teaspoonfuls of mace, one of salt, and a half a teaspoonful of red pepper. Put all in a porcelain kettle, let boil slowly till as thick as you like catsup to be. The grapes must first be picked from the stems, and be washed thoroughly, or they will be gritty, and the catsup be spoiled.

SECRETARY GARFIELD SAVS our most prolific fruit this season is to be the grape. Although this is usually one of the fruits least used for canning, preserving or pickling, yet in the absence of other and more desirable varieties

Spiced Grapes.-To five pounds of fruit, take three pounds of sugar, two small tablespoonfuls each of cirnamon and mace, and one pint of good cider vinegar. Heat the grapes and rub through a colander; add the pulp and juice to the sugar, vinegar and spices; let it all come to a boil, and can. Or boil down till the juice is somewhat thick, when it may be turned into a pickle jar, paper pasted over the top, and set away in a dry, cool place.

ry, cool place.

Canned Grapes.—To each pound of grapes, take nearly one-half pound of sugar for the sour varieties; the sweeter kinds will do with less. Pinchthe skin off the grape and save it. Rub the rest through a colander to remove the seeds. Add the skins and pulp to the sugar, let it come to a boil, then put in can and seal.

Grape Jelly.—Very nice flavored, as well as nice looking jelly may be made out of some of the light colored grapes—Delawares, Ionas and others. Mash the fruit, being careful minutes or longer, according to quantity, skimming off all the scum as it rises to the Dashaway hat, and a dress made after the top. Take a pint of granulated sugar for every pint of juice; heat it hot in the oven, being very careful not to scorch it, and add it to the boiling juice. Boil three or four minutes longer, or until it jellies to suit. Try it by taking out a drop or two on bright tin and cooling it. Dip at once into jelly cups, or small tumblers; let it stand till cold; then cover with thick paper wet with the white of an egg, and set away in a dry, cool

> *** Troubles often come from whence we least expect them." Yet we may often prevent or counteract them by prompt and intelligent action. Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole system.

& Co., MPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF

We offer the balance of our stock of our stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods at popular

We have a large lot of Silk Dolmans and Promenades, Cloth lackets, Sacques, Dolmans, UIsters and Ulsterettes, many of which have been purchased at a great Ieduction from early season's prices and will be sold correspondingly cheap.

Special lines of Thin Goods for Summer wear.

If you want anything in the Dry Goods line send to us for it. We guarantee satisfaction in both

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO. 165 & 167 Woodward Avenue

DETROIT, MICH.

factory to its wearer in every w or the money will be refunded the person from whom it was bou

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid: 'reserving, \$1.50. Self-Adjusting, \$1.50 nai (extra heavy) \$2.00. Nursing, \$1.50 Talles, by Mail, Postage Paint
Lealth Preserving, \$1.50. 86f-Adjusting, \$1.50. bdominal (extra heavy) \$2.00. Nursing, \$1.50.
Lealth Preserving (fine coutil) \$2.00. Parago Skirt-Supporting, \$1.50.
Tor sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, IL

THE AETNA Dries all kinds of fruit more rapidly then any other EVAPORATOR, retains the natural fruit flavor, leaving it in the finest condition for market flas all the latest improvements. All sines for amily or factory use. Prices the lowest.

Send postal for circulars and price lists.
VT. FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

A LIVE SCHOOL

Jacksonville Business College AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. ARU INULAR I HAMING SERVILLA TERM POPEN Sept. 5th. A thorough Anglish Course, a sound Business Course, new college building, large attendance, practical teachers. Location cheaper, safer, better than the large city. Send for the "Quarterly" and "Hand Book" to M. H. BAREINGER, Seoy, Jacksonville, III.

ARREARS of PAX and BOUNTY Reported on ROLLS as DESERTERS.

ACT OF AUGUST 7, 1882. Apply to Milo B. Stevens & Co. OFFICES: Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.: Case Building, Cleveland, Ohio: Abstract Building, Detroor, Mich.; Metropolitan Block, Ohicago, ILL.

(Continued from first page.)

o hay by tossing it about with revolving forks, in a long trough, exposing it to heated air from a furnace. It is stated that this machine is now at work in some twenty of the chief estates in England, and has proved very efficient though pretty cestly. In a recent public trial a six-acre plot was alloted for the purpose of testing it, and was cleared and stacked in six and a half hours, and required no stack-cooling whatever. It had been rained upon every day. This system has been in use for two seasons, but it is thought Mr. Nelson's wil prove more popular on account of the less expense involved.

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philiphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," (Lattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional sevice through the columns of this burnal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full mame and address to the office of the Farkers. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, then, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 Private address, 201 Private address, 201 Private Petrol.

Metastic Rheumatism.

ALMONT, Mich., Aug. 26. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a fine six-year old mare which after a hard drive of 70 miles, went suddenly lame upon driving again a few days afterward. I noticed first a ing of the stifle joint, and on driving her the next day she seemed to have lost the use of her hind parts, and came near falling. She dragged her hind leg on being taken out of the stable, but after driving a short distance I would see no more of it. In backing out of the stable and turning she would settle as if about to fall, then would recover. By watching close I could hear the joint snap as if the stifle was thrown partly out and then flew back. I blistered the stifle twice with no effect. Every one of her legs is affected the same way, only not so bad. What

Answer.-From the symptoms given, it occurs to us that the trouble with your mare is of a rheumatic character, which usually, as in your case, shows itself by sudden lameness, with or without swelling; attacking the stifle, hock, fetlock joints, flexor tendons, muscles, pleural membrane, etc., which is not infrequently indicated by metastasis or changing from one part to another. These attacks may or may not be preceded by fever, dullness, constipation of the bowels, etc. Treatment. Give the following: Colchicum root 1 oz. divided into sixteen powders, one to be given night and morning. If there is swelling about any of the joints, tendons or muscles, foment well with hot water, and then apply the following liniment: Tincture belladona, and tincture opium each four ounces, water one pint, apply with hand friction. If the bowels are costive give the following at noon each day until they assume a healthy condition: Socotrine aloes pulv. 2 oz., nitrate of potash and Jamaica ginger pulv. 1 oz. Mix and divide into ten powders.

Sumac.

Few who admire the brilliant colors of our native sumac, or "shoemake," as it is frequently called, are aware that it is extensively used in tanning and dyeing; and that in North Carolina the gathering of left in his charge, and after a time was placed the leaves and blossoms is a regular in the Detroit Safe Works, to develope a talautumnal industry. The New England ent he had shown for painting. Under the

the domestic product has been so small that the business of gathering and preparing it for market has come to be hardly a paying one. The imported sumac, which comes ground or powdered, is now giving manufacturers better satisfaction than the domestic, as it is thoroughly cured and takes up much less room in store. We believe, however, that this is worth only about sixty dollars per ton at the present time. The domestic will not bring over twenty-five dollars, and is slow of sale and the demand limited

"Domestic sumac has in years past given collectors a very good business, although there is always considerable risk on account of the weather. It requires if the results of his labor in this case amply better weather than for curing grass into hay, as the sumac needs a longer time and must not be wet with rain or heavy dews. The present year's growth is all saved, including stem, leaves and blossom. It must never heat during the process of curing. When gathering the green branches, great Smith has done among the boys in this city, care is taken not to let them wilt before piling on the wagons, and then the transrtation must be made lively. A load as large as a horse can draw will frequently heat in the middle while being carted but a few miles, and all that heats has to be thrown out.

"When the green stuff is collected and drawn to a good place for drying, the curing is hurried along as fast as possible, to avoid bad weather in the future. When thoroughly cured, so that it will crumble when rubbed between the hands. it is run through a common hav cutter and then bagged. Sumac that is supposed to be sufficiently cured will often heat in the pile aften being run through the cutter. Dyers who buy it sometimes find it neccasary to shovel it over to prevent it from heating, just as grain dealers have to handle over grain to give it air. A few years ago men owning pastures or waste land in northern Rhode Island and portions of Massachusetts adjoining, found their sumac about as profitable a crop as such land produced, while now it finds no

Domestic sumac has been advertised as wanted by dyers within two years in Boston papers, but the prices offered did not stimulate revival of the business in this vicinity. If one had a large amount of it growing very near home, so there would be little expense for cutting, and the weather should prove favorable, it would probably pay for curing at present low prices, if buyers could be found who would engage it in advance."

THE Howe Scales have all the latest im ents. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Illinois.

CITY ITEMS.

A REPORT from Washington announces that the new postoffice in this city will be built upon the site of the old one.

JUDGE BROWN, of the United States District Court, has returned from his eastern trip, and business in this court will be resumed.

THOMAS BARLUM has made up his mind that his horse has really been stolen, as it has not been returned to him up to date. He will reward the person handsomely that returns

THE Detroit Base Ball Club got home last week, and braced themselves up, beating the Troy club three straight games. Yesterday the two clubs went to Adrian and played an exhibition game, the score being 8 to 7 in favor of Detroit.

THE man Butler who was shot on Sunday, 27th ult., is still alive, but very little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Davis, the man who did the shooting, is still held in cus tody, awaiting the result.

THE excursions from the country last week, nder the auspices of different churches, were all very successful, and added many ducats to the already overflowing treasury of the Detroit Base Ball Association.

THE Detroit brewers of lager are becoming alarmed at the large amount of foreign bee hat is consumed in this city, and have issued bills, in which they deprecate the tendency of beer drinkers to call for Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Niagara Falls lager. They claim that it is no better than that made in Detroit, and in some cases worse.

SHERIFF CLIPPERT now has Coup's circus on his hands, and has been giving exhibitions of the menagerie part of it for the benefit of the penniless employes. He thinks it is no trick at all to run a circus, and if nothing better turns up, when his off cial term closes Clippert's circus may be one of the leading amusement features of the future.

EFFORTS are being made to get up a two days' regatta early in October. The first day is to be devoted to amateurs, and a race between the Hillsdales and Centennials is to be one of the features if arrangements can be made with the crews. The second day will befor professionals, and will include the leading oarsmen of the country.

LAST week the officials of the Grand Trunk paid Detroit a visit and made a few change in the working force at this point, the principal one being the closing of the Great Western ticket office, and transferring the business to the Grand Trunk office, with Mr. Edward Pierce in charge. In this change Detroit loses Mr. W. Robinson, the ticket agent for several years of the Great Western, who has proved one of the most efficient and accommodating officials the road has ever had in our city. He has been appointed general traveling agent in the west and southwest for the Grand Trunk. While all who have had business with Mr. Robinson will regret the change, they will find in Mr Pierce, his successor, a courteous and genia officer, who will put himself to as much trouble to accommodate a patron of his road as any one we know of.

Some time ago a young boy of this city, through bad associates, fell into evil ways, and finally got into the hands of the police. His family were respectable, and he had been well brought up. His case attracted the attention of Mr. Bradford Smith, the friend of all Detroit's bad beys. He found that the boy had good qualities in him, and that were he removed from his former associates he could be made a good citizen. The boy was supervision of Mr. D. J. Gray, of the Safe "For the past few years the demand for Works, he has made rapid progress, and gives promise of becoming a painter of considerable merit. Recently he sent Mr. Smith a bandsome oil painting of Eddystone Lighthouse, typical of the feeling with which he regarded him. Last week he sent him a companion picture, which he named "A Moonlight Scene, or Shades and Shadows of Life" representing the moon breaking through ome dark clouds, and lighting up a smal piece of water surrounded by a dense forest It was well executed, the deep shadows of the woods contrasting well with the silver light of the moon on the rippling water. The clouds near the moon appeared to be rendered transparent by its light, while the moon itself shope out with a brilliance that illuminated the whole heavens. Mr. Smith was greatly pleased with the picture, and said he felt as repaid him for all he had done for the boys in the past. The name of the painter is Geo. Albert Shaw, and if he only has the courage to stick to the course he has started on, we feel certain he will yet achieve a great succes in the profession he has chosen. It is difficult to estimate too highly the good Mr. and we feel he should have some public acknowledgment of it.

Explains Itself.

Great Valley, N. Y .- Having sold your med cines for the past two and a half years can cheerfully recommend all or them, especially Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, as I have sold several gross of them, and in every instance wherever I have recommended any one to try a bottle they have come back after more. have used all your medicines in my own family and thus carry, edies. Yours truly,
J. E. CHASE, Druggist. family and find them all excellent family rem-

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, September 5, 1882. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 2,705 bbls; ship

ments, 2,294 bbls. The market is apparently un changed. Quotations are the same as a week ago ers appear to be doing a little more but ness. The higher grades are the most active. We

Wheat,-This week the market opens at the same rates as a week ago for No. white, while No. 2

white and red are each a little lower. The market yesterday showed more strength than for some days owing to the light offerings. Futures were v-ry quiet, but advanced. Closing quotations were \$1 0714 for No. 1 white, \$1 for No. 2 do, and \$1 048 for No. 2 red. In futures closing rates were as follows: September, \$1 0:14; October, \$1 02%; November, \$1 03; seller the year, \$1 02%. Corn. In the absence of any transactions re liable rates cannot be named. There is scarcely any corn to be had, and even limited inquiries could not be readily satisfied. We quote No. 2 corn a Oats.-Values are unsettled and tending down

ward. Yew buyers are to be found. Yesterday No. white sold at 3816c per bu, and No. 1 mixed a 36@364c, closing weak.

Rye.—Market inactive and unsettled. Quote tions are nominal at 70@75c per bu, Feed—Little or none is to be had and the mar-

Butter .- Choice is scarce, and the demand has pushed it up to 22c per lb. Lower grades are neglected.

ket is unsettled; even limited orders are difficult

to fill. Bran is quoted at \$16@16 to. Corn and

Cheese.—Receivers réport a firm market at 111/2 @1216c for fine State brands; other descriptions are noted at 1916@11c.

Eggs .- Are dull; fresh crates are selling at 17c Beeswax .- Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c; stock it is held at 25@26c.

Onions -- Market quiet. Prices range from \$2 25@2 50 per bbi. Butter Tubs.-Choice Vermont spruce 75c per

nest of three tubs, Beans.-Dull and neglected, Hand-picked are worth about \$2 25 per bu.

Dried Apples. - Stocks are light and the market firm at 614@614c for common; evaporated are

Apples .- Market dall and weak. Most of the ffering is very poor. Prices range from \$1 50 to \$2 per bbl. Peaches. - Choice Early Crawfords would com-

mand \$2@2 50 per bu, but common description are dull at \$1 50 per bu. The receipts are increas

Plums.-Choice fruit commands \$2 50@8 per bu., but the bulk of the receipts are poor in quality and sell at \$2 per bu. Pears.-Canning varieties are plenty and dull

at \$1 50@2 per bushel; choice descriptions are carce and would sell at \$116012 per bbl. Tomatoes.—The market is glutted and is very

nsettled; receivers are pushing invoices at 25@ Whertleberries-Fine blueberries bave been

in fair supply and have commanded \$2 to per bushel. Season nearly over. Hops.-Few in market except a few in second hands. A good article could not be got less than 50c per lb., and they would be cheap at that.

Salt.-Syracuse, \$1 05 per bbl.; Saginaw, 98c per bbl. This is by the carload; by the barrel, 15@ Me more is charged. Wood .- Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6 25@6 50 for hickory, and \$5 75 for beach and

maple; soft wood, \$4. Provisions.-There is again an advance to note in barreled pork, while lard and smoked meats are unchanged but firm. Hogs are scarce and sell at extreme figures. Dried beef is a shade lower.

extreme lightee. Direct beer 15				711 CA.
Quotations in this market are as	fo	llow	8:	
Mess	23		@23	
Family do			@25	
Clear do			@26	
Lard in tierces, per lb		127/		13
Lard in kegs, per lb		18%		131/6
Hams, per lb		148		15
Shoulders, per lb		14%	0	12 15
Choice bacon, per lb				10
Extra Mess beef, per lb		71	600	
Tallow, per lb				1334
			-	
HayThe following is a recor				
the Michigan Avenue scales for the	ge	ast '	week	:

Monday—15 loads: five at \$13; four at \$11; three at \$12; two at \$14; one at \$13 50.

Tneeday—36 loads: eleven at \$12; six at \$13; five at \$14 and \$11; three at \$18 50 and \$11 50; two at \$10; one at \$12 50.

Wednesd

\$10; one at \$12 50.

Wednesday.—35 loads: twelve at \$12; eleven at \$11; three at \$14 and \$18; two at \$13 50 and \$10; one at \$12 50 and \$11 50.

Thursday—18 loads: four at \$14 and \$12; three at \$18 and \$12 50; two at \$13 50; one at \$11 and ay—20 loads: \$14. \$13 and \$12 50; three at wo at \$13 50; one at \$10 rday—7 loads: three at \$12; two at \$14; one

LIVE STUCK MARKETS.

at \$13 and \$11

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Sept. 2, 1882.

	Cattle, No.	Sheep No.	Hogs No.
Brighton	15	35	63
Clyde		-	84
		***	116
Ceresco			
Charlotte			95
D., G. H. & M. R'y	23	22	108
Fowlerville		23	29
Highland	39		
Howell	10		129
Holly		:::	30
Lansing		154	22
Milford			71
Metamora	8		51
Milan	19	17	32
		14	04
Oxford	50		***
Plymouth	4		24
South Lyon			63
Tekonsha			58
Ypsilanti	12		34
Drove in		60	
Моте ш	100	60	
		*	
Total	350	331	1,009

The offerings of Michigan cattle numbered 60 head, against 306 last week. With 25 loads o western the supply was fully large enough to consisted principally of stockers, with a few lots of mand at a shade lower prices than last week, while

The following were the closing QUOTATIONS.	
Good to choice shipping steers, \$6 00 Fair shipping steers. 4 75 Good to choice butchers's steers. 5 25 Fair butchers' steers. 4 25 Fair to good mixed butchers' stock. 4 00 Coarse mixed butchers' stock. 2 25 Bulls . 3 25 Stockers . 3 25	@7 00 @5 25 @6 25 @4 75 @5 00 @3 75 @3 75 @4 00
Switzer & Ackley sold John Downs 8 sto 592 lbs at \$3 3736. Dunning sold F Loosemore a mixed lot	

Dunning sold F Loosemore a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 715 lbs at \$3.50. Lewis sold Drake 7 stockers av 637 lbs at \$3.50. Wm Wreford & Co sold John Loosemore 12 mixed westerns av 612 lbs at \$3.55 Dunning sold Drake 10 stockers av 774 lbs at \$4. Payne sold John Downs 13 stockers av 774 lbs at \$3.75, and a coarse cow weighing 890 lbs at \$3. Wm Wreford & Co sold John Robinson 64 mixed westerns av 765 lbs at \$3.6 Adams sold Marks 9 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 610 lbs at \$4. eifers av 610 lbs at \$4. C Roe sold Broughton 24 mixed westerns av

C Roe sold Broughton 24 mixed westerns av 89 Webb Bros sold Downs 24 m'xed westerns av 89 webb Bross sold McIntire 24 mixed western

Webb Bros sold McIntire 23 maas.

825 libs at \$3 65.

Moyes sold Drake 5 feeders av 970 lbs at \$4 25.

Campbell sold West a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock, av 720 lbs at \$3 65.

Wm Wreford & Co sold Reid 25 mixed western v 505 108 at \$3 85.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 2 good butchers teers av 1,025 lbs at \$4.75; 2 f=eders av 910 lbs a

steers av 1.025 lbs at \$4.75; 2 f-eders av 910 lbs at \$4.55, and a stocker weighing 780 lbs at \$4. Haywood sold Drake 6 stockers av 793 lbs at \$4. Fleischman sold Drake 8 6 mixed westerns av 782 lbs at \$3.80. Wm Wreford & Co sold Andrews 25 mixed westerns av 882 lbs at \$3.80. Bliss sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 head of thin butchers' stock av 667 lbs at \$3.40. Wm Wreford & Co sold John Robinson 25 mixed westerns av 795 lbs at \$3.80.

westerns av 785 ibs at \$3 65. C Roe 561d Duff & Regan 22 mixed westerns av 178 lbs at \$3 60. Purdy sold Drake 15 stockers av 754 lbs at \$8 80. Webb Bros sold Kammon 25 western cows av 917

The offerings of sheep numbered 331, against 52 ast week. The sheep market showed some im ent both in demand and prices. Mr. Joh owns, from the western part of New York who feeeders, was in the market on Saturday, and in uture will be here each week,

McFadden sold Downs 152 av 87 lbs at \$3 90.
Spencer sold Andrews 30 av 85 lbs at \$3 95.
Devine sold Fitzpatrick 42 av 80 lbs at \$4.
Dunn sold Downs 90 av 83 lbs at \$4.
Millett sold Wm Wreford & Co 15 lambs av

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,009, again .062 last week. There was an active demand, br the quality was poor and though the prices paid would indicate a lower range, this was not the ase, but was altogether owing to the quality. Giddings sold Ranss 29 av 203 lbs at \$7.75. Merritt sold R-uss 24 av 151 lbs at 7.50. Switzer & Ackley sold Ranss 57 av 192 lbs

Swinzer & Ackley sold Ranes 57 av 192 lbs at \$7 80.
Clark sold Webb Bro 74 av 173 lbs at \$7 40.
Proctor sold Webb Bros 58 av 170 lbs at \$7 35.
Harger sold Webb Bros 78 av 172 lbs at \$7 35.
Harger sold Webb Bros 78 av 172 lbs at \$7 36.
Payne sold Webb Bros 78 av 161 lbs at \$7 40.
Payne sold Webb Bros 35 av 161 lbs at \$7 30.
Mc "adden sold Webb Bros 32 av 187 lbs at \$7 30.
Giddings sold Webb Bros 95 av 180 lbs at \$7 50.
Giddings sold Webb Bros 71 av 162 lbs at \$7 50.
Giddings sold Webb Bros 71 av 162 lbs at \$7 50.
Haywood sold Webb Bros 71 av 182 lbs at \$7 55.
Haywood sold Webb Bros 49 av 200 lbs at \$7 35.
Sily sold Webb Bros 53 av 237 lbs at \$7 35.
Dale soln Webb Bros 53 av 179 lbs at \$7 35.
Stead sold Oberhoff 32 av 193 lbs at \$7 30.
Devine sold Webb Bros 53 av 193 lbs at \$7 30.

NEW ADVERTICEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



King's Yards. Monday, Sept. 5, 1882. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 246 head of cattle on sale. There was a good atendance of buyers and the offerings changed hands at about the same range of prices as those ruling Green sold Marx a mixed lot of 12 head of fair outchers' stock av 672 lbs at \$3 70, and 3 bulls av

Green sold Marx a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 672 lbs at \$3.70, and 3 bulls av 725 lbs at \$3.25.

Parker sold Green 4 stockers av 622 lbs at \$3, and 2 bulls to Ranss av 1,630 lbs at \$3.50.

Mason sold Knoch 4 fair butchers' steers and heifer av 937 lbs at \$4.60.

McHugh sold Hirth 3 fair butchers' cows av 813 lbs at \$3.75, and 7 fair butchers' steers to Genther av 914 lbs at \$4.65.

Vanderhoof sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 630 lbs at \$3.30.

Jennings sold Hitter a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 740 lbs at \$3.75, and 4 fair butchers' steers to Kraftav 825 lbs at \$4.25.

McBude sold Winterfrain a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 740 lbs at \$3.75, and 4 fair butchers' steers to Kraftav 825 lbs at \$4.25.

McBude sold Winterfrain a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 560 lbs at \$3.50.

McBude sold Winterfrain a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 565 lbs at \$3.40.

Green sold Kammon 2 bulls av 885 lbs at \$3.0.

Clark sold Hersch 7 fair butchers' steers av 850 lbs at \$3.0.

Clark sold Hersch 7 fair butchers' steers av 850 lbs at \$3.0.

Parker sold McGee a mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers' stock av 651 lbs at \$3.0.

Parker sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 679 lbs at \$3.0.

Parker sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 704 lbs at \$3.50.

Moyes sold Lapham 5 stockers av 692 lbs at \$3.50.

Davis sold Lapham 5 stockers av 754 lbs at \$3.50.

CATTLE.-Receipts 16,144 head, against 11,523 the revious week. The market opened on Monday with 160 car loads on sale, and only a moderate de mand. The best steers brought \$7@7 10: good \$6 50@6 85, and fair to medium, \$6@6 40. Light and common steers sold at \$4 50@5 00, and stockers at \$4@4 70 for light to choice. The receipts continued liberal on Tuesday and Wednesday and the market ruled dull, with a decline of 15 to 25 cents per hundred on Texans. Good natives re-mained steady at Monday's rates. Of Michigan cattle, 19 steers av 1,131 lbs sold at \$5 65; 21 do av 1.055 lbs at \$5 85; 16 do av 1.204 lbs at \$6 25; 15 do av 1,005 lbs at \$5 10; 17 feeders av 926 lbs at \$4 65; 17 stockers av 781 lbs at \$4 20; 9 av 743 lbs at \$4 15; 27 av 759 lbs at \$4 90; 50 av 673 lbs at \$3 95; 23 av 662 lbs at \$3 80; 29 av 680 lbs at \$4; 52 av 777 lbs at \$4 35; 29 av 624 lbs at \$3 75; 19 mixed butchers' av 927 lbs at \$4 10: 36 do av 922 lbs at \$4 25: 34 do av 810 lbs at \$4 25; 22 do av 891 lbs at \$4 90. The following were the closing

Texans and Cherokees ...

Mixed Butchers Stock - Common steers, stags, old cows, light heif-

SHEEP.—Receipts 25,300, against 23,000 the previous week. The reports from the east on Monday

SHERF.—Receipts 25,300, against 23,000 the previous week. The reports from the east on Monday were untavorable, and under these circumstances the market ruled dull There was no change in the vituation on Tuesday and Wednesday, and but few were cold. Fair to good 70 to 80 lbs sheep sold at \$3 60@4 10; 80 to 90 lbs do, \$4 15@4 50; choice to extra 100 to 110 lbs. \$4 60@5 00; western lambs, common to choice, \$4 50@5 50 We note sales of 72 ichigan sheep av 97 lbs at \$4 60; 62 av 94 lbs at \$4 75; 102 av 85 lbs at \$4 75; 187 av 91 lbs at \$4 50; 168 av 87 lbs at \$4 40; 52 av 122 lbs at \$5; 75 av 115 lbs at \$4 65; 99 lambs av 73 lbs at \$5 60; 28 av 67 lbs at \$5 60; 22 av 67 lbs at \$5 60; 22 av 67 lbs at \$5 60; 22 av 67 lbs at \$5 60; 28 av 67 lbs at \$5 60; 188 av 60 lbs at \$5 374; 172 av 56 lbs at \$5 15; 130 av 72 lbs at \$5 60.

Hoss.—R-ceipts 21,260, against 19,625 the previous week. The offerings for the three days of the week were fair. and the market ruled steady and firm with good to choice selling at \$8 20@5 50; fair to good, \$7 50@8 00; medium grades, fair to choice, \$76@7 50.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 35,377, against 35,944 last week. Shipments, 17,706. The market opened on Monday with a fair supply of cattle, mostly o old cows and range stock. Extra steers wer 66 75; medium grades, \$4 75@5 85. Butchers stock, poor to choice, \$3 25@4 50; scalawags, \$2 50 @3 00. Texas, \$8 50@4 75; stock cattle, \$3@4. from 10 to 15 cents per hundred lower than on the steady at former prices. There was no change in market closing firm for good cattle and rather weak on the poor qualities. The following were the

closing QUOTATIONS

ESTABLISHED 1878.

JOSEPH B. BALLARD, Empire Butter House, No. 21 Michigan Grand Avenue,

Detroit, Mich.,

will receive on consignment fresh butter, eggs, green and dried fruits. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Sales promptly made.

REFERENCE—Michigan Savings Bank. jy25-Sm

NEARLY 1,000 Percheron - Norman Horses

Imported and Bred by M. W. DUNHAM, OAKLAWN FARM. Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois, les West of Chicago, on C. & N. W. E'v.



NEARLY 400 NOW ON HAND. The Largest and Most Select Stud ever SEE MORE FINE SPECIMENS IN A DAY

than one could see in their native country in months.

Come and see for yourselves. Visitors always welcome, whether they desire to purchase or not. Carriage at depot. Telegraph at Wayne, with private Telephone connection with Oaklawn. Send for Catalogue M

CIDER

PRESS, (hand and power) GRATER, Elevator, Jelly Pans, Sorghum Mills, Circular Saw Mills, All Cider Mill Supplies. Illustrated catalogue free Address C. C. HAMPTON Detroit, Mich.

Notice to Farmers in want of a cheap and powerful STUMP MACHINE. Has No Equal



CLEVELAND, OHIO Mention FARMER, m28eow8m THE COOLEY CREAMER raises allthe cream betwen the milkings. Saves % the libor. Increases yield of outter. Improves quality, Quadruples value of skim Quadruples value of skim milk. Will pay for itself

JAMES DUNN,

L.I. HVU D 1882.

is now ready, sent free to all applicants. A superb stock of Pol-Grown Strawberry Plants. Plant now for Strawberries next Jure. A large and fine stock of the Celebratod Bidwell. Jersey Queen and Seneca Queen. All the new and standard Small Fruits and Grape Vines. Address E. P. ROYE. anseow2t Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. MICHIGAN CENTRAL **Union Fair Association** -AT-

ST. LOUIS, MICH., -COMMENCING-OCTOBER 10th,

and continuing four days. A liberal amount o premiums on stock will be given. Six hundred dollars in speed premiums. speed premiums. F. M. UNDERCOOK, Sec'y., St. Louis, Mich.

A MAN



"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanka-kee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanoga, Atlanta, Au-gusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minnesp-olis and St. Paul and intermediate points. Teating. rraims.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in he United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advanages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folf GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO. SCCA week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outh

BOOKS! BOOKS!

FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

A we frequently have applications for books of various kinds from our readers re have arranged with the publishers so as to send out single copies of the following

vorks in connection with the FARMER.

HOW to SECURE THEM

We have arranged so as to give every subscriber to the FARMER a chance to secure ne, or as many books as may be desired. Here are the terms:

For \$2 50, we will send the FARMER one year and your choice of any one book rom the list below, post paid.

For a club of three subscribers, at \$1 65 each, we will send you any one of the

books below, post paid.

For a club of five subscribers at \$1 65 each, we will send you any two books you may choose from the list below, post paid.

For a club of ten subscribers, at \$1 65 each, we will send you any five books from

the list below, post paid.

As these works range in price from \$1.75 to \$2.50, and the list contains a number of our readers. of standard works in each department, we expect to see a large number of our readers avail themselves of this offer.

LIST & PRICES OF BOOKS OFFERED

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa, by Henry Barth, Ph. D., D. C. L. with map and illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

Explorations and Discoveries during four years wanderings in the Wilds of Southwestern Africa, by Chas. J. Anderson; Illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Ellis's Three Visits to Madagascar, by Rev. Wm. Ellis, F. H. S., Illus., 12 mo, cloth Oriental and Western Siberia, by Thos. W. Atkinson, Illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Hunting Scenes in the Wilda of Africa, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Hunting Scenes in the Northern Wilds, by S. H. Hammond, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Perils and Pleasures of a Hunter's Live, by Peregrine Herne, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Perils and Pleasures of a Hunter's Live, by Peregrine Herne, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Fanny Hunter's Western Adventures, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Wonderful Adventures by Land and Sca, by Josiah Barnes, 12 mo, cloth...

Nicaragua; Past, Present, and Future, by Peter F. Stout, 12 mo, cloth...

Nicaragua; Past, Present, and Future, by Peter F. Stout, 12 mo, cloth...

Male Life Among the Mormons, by Maria Ward, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Life and Time of Henry Clay, by S. M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on steel 12 mo, cloth...

Life and Time of Henry Clay, by S. M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on steel 12 mo, cloth...

Life and Public Services of Stephen A. Douglas, by H. M. Flint, with portrait on steel 12 mo, cloth.

Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln, by Frank Crosby, 12 mo, cloth.

Life of Daniel Boone, the Great Western Hunter and Pioneer, by Cecil B. Hartley, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Life of Col. David Crockett, by himself, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Life of Kit Carson, the Great Western Hunter and Guide, by Charles Burdett, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Live of Captain John Smith, the Founder of Virginia, by W. Gilmore Simms, illus-

Hartlety, 12 mo, cloth...

Life of Elisha Kent Kane, and of other Distinguished American Explorers, with their Researches and Adventures in remote and interesting portions of the Globe, including the lives of John C. Fremont, John Ledyard, Charles Wilkins, and Matthew C. Perry, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on steel, 12 mo, cloth

Matthew C. Perry, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with poterate on secting 12 mo, cloth

The Life and Adventures of Miss Major Pauline Cushman, the Celebrated Union Spy and Scout, by F. L. Sarmiento, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth

Heroic Women of History, by Henry C. Watson, with many illustrations, 12 mo cloth The Life and Public Services of Jefferson Davis and General Stonewall Jackson, in one volume, illustrated 12 mo, cloth

Corsica and the Early Life of Napoleon, comprising a sketch of the Island of Corsica, Historical, Picturesque and Social, by Edward Joy Morris, with portrait on steel. 12 mo, cloth.

trait on Steel, 12 mo, cloth.

Life and Times of Alexander Hamilton, by S. M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait Life of Benjamin Franklin, the Celebrated Statesman and Philosopher, by O. S.

Holley, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth..... AGRICULTURAL AND PRACTICAL.

WAR BOOKS. The Secret Service in the Late War, by Gen. L. C. Baker; full-page illustrations, 12

Thrilling Stories of the Great Rebellion, by Lieut. Chas. S. Green; steel-plate illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

Our Boys, comprising the personal experience of the author while in the Army, by A. F. Hill; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Our Campaigns, by E. M. Woodward; 12 mo, cloth.

Margaret Moncrieffe, the Btautiful Spy, by Chas. Burdette; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth. Six Nights in a Block House, or Sketches of Border Life, by Henry C. Watson; with 100 engravings, 12 mo, cloth.

Thrilling Adventures Among the Early Settlers, by Warren Wildwood; over 200 engrayings, 12 mo, cloth. gravings, 12 mo, cloth.

Thrilling Incidents in American History, by the author of "the Army and Navy of the United States," 300 illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

Scouting Expeditions of the Texan Rangers, by Samuel C. Reid, Jr.; Illustrated, 12 The Battle Fields of the Revolution, by Thos. Y. Rhoads; nearly 200 illustrations, 12

lustrated, 12 mo, cloth..... MEDICAL BOOKS.

The Ladies' Medical Guide and Marriage Friend, by S. Pancoast, M. D.; 100 illustra-

RELIGIOUS BOOKS. Thornwell; 12 mo, cloth...
ing With Jesus. A series of Devotional Readings, by the late Rev. Wm. Jay, of Thornwell; 12 mo, cloth.

Morning With Jesus. A series of Devotional Readings, by the late Rev. Wm. Jay, of Bath; 12 mo, cloth.

Evening With Jesus. A companion volume to Morning With Jesus, by the late Rev. Wm. Jay, of Bath; 12 mo, cloth.

The Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, From His Incarnation to His Ascension into Heaven, by Rev. John Fleetwood, D. D.; Illustrated 12 mo.

Heaven and Its Scriptural Emblems, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

HUMOROUS WORKS. Mrs. Partington's Knitting Work. and What was Done by Her Boy Ike; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth

ohn Smith's Funny Adventures on a Crutch, by A. F. Hill; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth

Way Down East, or Portraitures of Yankee Life, by Seba Smith; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth

Book of Anecdotes, and Jokers Knapsack, 12 mo, cloth.

Mrs. Porter's New Southern Cookery Book, by Mrs. M. E. Porter, 12 mo, cloth

American Practical Cookery Book, by a Practical Housekeeper, 50 engravings, 12 mo

Address all orders to

MICHIGAN FARMER. Detroit, Mich

COTEMBIO VOLU

The Farm-Far Texas Cattle Items.... forticultural -T Europe—South Society—The Plants—The C ditorial—Whea Barley-Dairy Some "Inacc Poetry- It Never iscellaneous—T Ride—The B Imposters—Ti Distributions Displated Britons Displated Oregon's Salm Her"—A Gern in Siberia Musquitoes— Musquitoes--Varieties-Cha Household—Be Voice from a Hospitality....

Contagiosa ...

A Trip into ance of the of R. J. and Flock. Nearly a ye W. Hardy to

got around to

ing advantage

day last we s

Detroit, Lan

and arrived a noon. Here waiting for u to the Hardy day, and qui eight miles th the country a was coming a direction is q of gravelly so while in the l deal of clay n very fine soil thing. Small between the l holes" are s growth of bri been drained farms, and no valuable land looking surpr

and unusually have never he their corn ha it is well for early indicati ant crop have Behind a fir ed horses, and of the way, it farm of the M hearty welco Wilson, as he stock men.

The Hardy

acres, lying

beautifully 1

acres under c

farm, Mr. E. of the family expressed it. hands. How glance over t Coming fr disons, Richa others whose Merino sheep Hardy brough the Merino, he had broug This was p thoroughbred County. Afte Mr. Hardy is the Merino a enthusiastic, of his succes

qualities. H active part of W., who is a there is in the ex erience fo profited by it. In compan started for a in the various his sheep divi was originally from the imp Atwood, Jarv sons, Hammo of Sanford, Whiting and

have been res needed. At Maximilian (2 of Whiting, (215), dam a and a direct d flock. There 33 rams of all

yearlings and 321 thorough flocks in the